PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,845—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1896. [TEN PAGES.]

A FINE SELECTION OF
WATCHES
SILVER AND GOLD
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS,
BY JOHN JONES.
BOMBAY AGENT:—
37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	21st Nov.
B.I.L. PENINSULAR	7287	W. A. Wheler	28th "
* ORIENTAL	5294	L. H. Moule	5th Dec.
B.I. INDIA	3000	R. F. Briscoe	12th "
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	19th "
B.I.L. COROMANDEL	4632	F. H. Seymour	26th "
			1897
† CARTHAGE*	5198	M. De Horne	2nd Jan.
B.I.L. ORIENTAL	5294	L. H. Moule	9th "
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th "
M.* CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	30th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	6th Feb.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.* INDIA	3000	R. F. Briscoe	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	6th March.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.* AUSTRALIA	6901	L. Reeves	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. INDIA	3000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th "
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th "
M.L. AUSTRALIA	6901	L. Reeves	1st May.

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The Steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES and LONDON, passengers for BRINDISI transhipping at Port Said.

Steamers marked M* proceed to Marseilles only, and passengers cannot be booked to London by long sea route by these vessels, but passengers for Brindisi can tranship at Port Said.

The Steamers marked thus † proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to a steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Ballard Pier on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon, on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only those passengers will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable Terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.

For further particulars apply to

T. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company

Bombay, 8th November, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Ramovich	4,194	720	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 345	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Pellen	4,381	350	7th Dec.
GISELA	G. de Grisogono	4,233	350	7th Jan.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409 350	21st Nov., 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 7, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

Under Contract with the French Government.

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT,

VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday, at noon.
OCEANIEN	4259	Schmitz	28th Nov. 1896.
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. "
YARRA	4255	Coispellier	23rd Jan. 1897.
SYDNEY	4232	Aubert	20th Feb. "
CALEDONIEN	4232	Blanc	20th Mar. "
MELBOURNE	4080	Rogliano	17th April "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SAGHALIEN	X	4,049	19th Nov.

Four weekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board.

The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KURRACHEE and PERSIAN GULF, on or about 18th November, 1896.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares, from Marseilles to London.

For further particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET,
Acting Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berths carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

TRAVELLING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., books on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 21st Nov., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 17th Nov., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE VIA CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,120 tons on the 21st Nov., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 19th Nov., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, about 19th Nov., at 7 a.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 1st December, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA & ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 28th Nov., calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th November, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. R. RUBATTINO ..... 10th Dec. 1896

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, R. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

E. O. BARBORO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 12, 1896.

THE BOMBAY AND PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

DIRECT STEAMER To PORT NATAL AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE s. s. HOSEINEE will SAIL from the Prince's Dock for the above ports direct on or about the 23rd instant. She has excellent Passenger Accommodation.

For Freight, Passage Money, and other particulars apply to the Undersigned.

A. H. Z. A. SHIRAZI,
Managing Agent.

No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, 12th November, 1896.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE S. S. "NURANI," 2,870 Tons, Captain J. CARSON, will sail for MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS COAST PORTS, and CALCUTTA, on the 19th November, 1896.

Excellent Accommodation for First-Class and Native Passengers.

For Freight and Passage apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co., Agents.

44, Elphinstone Circle, Custom House Road, Bombay, 14th November, 1896.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA MARSEILLES.

Vessel	Tons	H.P.	To sail about
BRANKSOME HALL	4,000	400	4th Jan. 1897.

THIS Steamer carries duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

I Class Fare Liverpool, Rs. 600 Marseilles, Rs. 550.
II do. do. do. 350 do. " 300.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th November, 1896.

DIRECT TO NATAL AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "COURLAND," Commander Alexander Milne, 1,248 tons, has arrived and will SAIL for the above PORTS on or about the 17th Nov.

With excellent 1st and 2nd Class accommodation, will reach Natal in about 17 days.

For rates and Particulars apply to Messrs. DADA AB DOOLLA and Co., Owners, Kasai Moholla, Crawford Market

---

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

LOOSE SEEDS in finest condition. Garden Pumps, Garden Scissors, and Knives. Illustrated Price Lists Free.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

TRADE MARK.

FOR

FANCY GOODS,
SILVER AND GOLD
JEWELLERY,
ELECTROPLATED GOODS,

NEW PATTERNS FROM THE BEST
LONDON AND PARIS HOUSES.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

THE VERY LATEST NOVELS.

	Rs.	a.
Crockett's The Grey Man	2	0
Mrs. Humphrey Ward's Sir George Tressady	3	0
Miss Braddon's London Pride	2	0
Harold Frederic's Illumination	2	0
Clark Russell's What Cheer	2	0
Max Pemberton's A Puritan's Wife	2	0
Frank Stockton's Mrs. Cliff's Yacht	2	0
Annie Swan's A Victory Won	2	0
Marie Corelli's The Murder of Delicia	2	0
Baring Gould's Dartmoor Idylls	2	0
Anthony Hope's The Heart of Princess Osra	2	0
Gordon Stables' Rose of Annandale	2	0
Manville Fenn's Sappers and Miners	2	0
J. C. Hutcheson's Grown and Anchor	2	0
Barry's In the Great Deep	2	0
Cromie's Next Crusade	2	0
Tolstoi's Anna Karenina	2	0
Owen's Daughter of Aiouette	2	0
Whishaw's A Boyer of the Terrible	2	0
Morrison's Adventures of Martin Hewitt	2	0
Mrs. H. Roe's Romance of Mrs. Wodehouse	2	0
Frederic Breton's God Forsaken	2	0
Conan Doyle's Exploits of Brigadier Gerard	2	0
Mrs. F. Reynold's Tangled Garden	2	0
Agnes Farrell's Lady Loven	2	0
Maria Corelli's Thelma	2	0
Grant Allen's Splendin Sin	2	0
Farjeon's Betrayal of John Fordham	2	0
Blake's Courtship by Command	2	0

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

A LARGE DELIVERY OF

ALL WOOL SOAP SHRUNK SAXONY FLANNELS.

SUIT Rs. 35. COAT VEST AND TROUSERS.

CHOICE PATTERNS.
SPLENDID VALUE.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

LATEST MEDALS:—Gold Medal, Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1895.

Gold Medal, Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1896.

FRIENDS IN ENGLAND SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN AT 'XMAS TIME.

What more welcome PRESENT could be thought of than a HAMPER of REALLY CHOICE CIGARS, such as the favourite

"BAHADUR"

Orders now booked for delivery to any part of the United Kingdom and South Africa FREE of all CHARGES to the recipient.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

GOLD MEDALS—Kimberley, 1892. Tasmania, 1892. California, 1894.
SILVER MEDAL—Melbourne, 1883. HIGHEST AWARD—Chicago, 1893.

JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES.

CARTRIDGES LOADED WITH EVERY KNOWN ENGLISH POWDER.

SOLID-DRAWN METAL CARTRIDGES FOR RIFLES AND REVOLVERS.

PERCUSSION CAPS (Originators of).

GUN WADS.

SALOON AIR AND GUN AMMUNITION.

GUN IMPLEMENTS.

JOYCE'S AMMUNITION is obtainable from Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of

F. JOYCE & Co., LD., 57, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.,

THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

THE PATENT
"MOVILLETTE" EYE-GLASS.

ABSOLUTELY THE MOST COMFORTABLE PINCE-NEZ EVER MANUFACTURED.

PERFECT FOR SPHERICAL CYLINDRICAL OR PRISMATIC LENSES.

A BOON TO PEOPLE who have noses with an even extended surface. To adjust the eye-glass is very simple. Two spurs are grasped between the finger and thumb of one hand. This causes the plaquets to extend, and the eye-glass is then placed on the nose. Upon releasing the pressure the plaquets adapt themselves in a very pleasant fashion to any shaped nose and with the very least feeling of pressure.

ADVANTAGES OF THE NEW "MOVILLETTE."

1. They adapt themselves to any shaped nose.
2. One hand only is necessary to adjust them.
3. They always maintain their horizontal position.
4. They are suitable for any kind of lens.
5. They are easy to repair and do not soon get out of order.
6. They are neatness itself.
7. They do not injure the cartilage of the nose.
8. They are the acme of comfort.
9. The lenses need not be touched by the fingers.

CAN BE PROCURED FROM

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PASSENGERS
PER P. & O. S. S. "THAMES"
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
SUN HATS AND HELMETS.
SUN UMBRELLAS.

IMMENSE CHOICE, ALL NEW GOODS, LOWEST CASH PRICES.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

DISINFECTANTS!
DISINFECTANTS!!
DISINFECTANTS!!!

USE ONLY
TREACHER AND COMPANY'S
RELIABLE DISINFECTANTS.

CREASOTINE.

THE EFFICIENT STANDARD DISINFECTANT.

An atmosphere impregnated with Creasotine vapour is incapable of conveying infection.

Creasotine is a powerful antiseptic and germ destroyer.

This Preparation is specially recommended for the disinfection of Drains, Cesspools, removing offensive smells, neutralizing and destroying contagion.

TREACHER'S
CARBOLIC ACID DISINFECTING POWDER.

Guaranteed to contain 15 per cent. pure Carbolic Acid.

This Disinfectant contains fully 15 per cent. guaranteed Carbolic Acid; will be found most satisfactory in its action; it is far superior to the weak disinfecting powders at present so much in use.

TREACHER'S
CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID.

ALL THE ABOVE SUPPLIED IN ANY QUANTITY.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE BUYERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE PUREST ÆRATED WATERS.

THE FINEST WHISKIES.

THE CHOICEST WINES.

THE BEST LIQUORS & LIQUEURS.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Will be found at KEMP'S ESTABLISHMENT in Elphinstone Circle, at Prices comparing favourably with those of any firm in India.

KEMP'S SPARKLING WATERS,

A specialty, surpass any other make in Purity,

BRILLIANCY AND STRENGTH.

CAREFULLY FILTERED WATER,
THOROUGHLY CLEANSED BOTTLES.

Soda, Potash and Ærated Waters.....As. 12 per doz.
Every other kind.....Re. 1 "

FULL PRICE LIST OF WINES, SPIRITS, &c., FREE ON APPLICATION.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms 75 per year. Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

BROWN HAIR,
BLACK HAIR,
GREY HAIR,
RED HAIR,
AUBURN HAIR,
GOLDEN HAIR,

OR HAIR OF ANY OTHER COLOUR,

Will be vastly improved in appearance, growth, strength and texture if dressed day by day with

KEMP'S CELEBRATED, EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

The most exhilarating and refreshing Dressing in existence, and the only preparation that can be relied upon to protect the Hair from the injurious effects of the Indian Climate.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

LAURIE'S GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL,
DELHI.

Situated outside the Native City, most healthy locality, oldest establishment in the North-West.

Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted. Branches at Allahabad, Agra and the Longwood, Simla.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA: Old Court Street House.

THE favourite of Princes or peasants, rich or poor Families or working class in the world renowned SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, which is now to be seen in every Village in India and is to be had in whole of India from North to South and East to West. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as Singer, the sole manufacturers for Singer's Sewing Machines.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, (LIMITED).

REGISTERED OFFICE, THUMBOO CHETTY STREET, MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held, at the Registered Office of the Bank in Madras, at 5 o'clock, on the afternoon of WEDNESDAY, the sixteenth day of December 1896, when the following Resolutions will be proposed as Special Resolutions :—

1. "Resolved that the Name of the Company be changed from 'The Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank, Limited,' to 'The Commercial Bank of India, Limited,' by which designation it shall hereafter be known."

The wider field of operations which the Board proposes to occupy renders an alteration in the designation by which the Bank has been locally known desirable, and the Directors, therefore move the above Resolution for adoption :—

2. "Resolved that the Capital of the Company be increased from Rupees two millions five hundred thousand to Rupees four millions by a further issue of 15,000 shares of Rs. 100 each."

In order to carry into effect the widening of the Bank's field of operations by the establishment of additional Branches in India Proper, Burma, and at Colombo, the Board seeks authority to increase the Capital of the Bank from 25 lakhs of Rupees to 40 lakhs of rupees in terms of the foregoing Resolution which the Directors submit for acceptance.

The 15,000 shares of Rs. 100 each nominal value are first offered to shareholders in the proportion of three shares for every five shares held by them in the existing Capital and borne on the Share Register in their respective names on the sixteenth day of December 1896. Intimation of the number of shares accepted by each shareholder under the terms of this Circular should reach the Head Office of the Bank at Madras or either of its Branch Offices (Bombay, Rawul Pindee, Murree, Ranipettai) on or before Wednesday, the fourth day of November 1896, in order that the Directors may be at liberty to arrange for the disposal of all such shares as are not required by existing shareholders, in the manner most beneficial to the Bank.

The new shares are offered to members only at a premium of Rs. 40 per share, that is Rs. 140 each. The premium thus received on the issue, after deducting expenses in connection therewith, shall be carried to the Reserve Fund.

The proportion of Capital to which members shall be entitled in the issue of new shares is three new shares for every five shares standing in their names on the Capital register of the Company. Members desirous of receiving more new shares than their proportion should intimate same when forwarding their letter of application, in order that such additional number may be reserved for them at the above rate of 40 per cent. premium, in the disposal of any surplus shares which existing members may not elect to take up.

This additional Capital shall be in all respects subject to the Bank's Articles of Association.

The Calls upon this new issue of Capital shall, in the event of these resolutions being carried, be payable as under and the Capital paid in respect of such Calls shall participate in profits earned from the 1st July 1897, up to which date such Capital shall carry interest from date of receipt at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum :—

	Capital per share. Rs.	Premium. Rs.	Total Rs.
Amount payable upon Application	10	...	10
Allotment	30	...	30
1st February, 1897	15	10	25
1st March, 1897	15	10	25
1st April, 1897	15	10	25
1st May, 1897	15	10	25

And notice is also hereby given that a second Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company shall be held on Thursday, the 31st day of December, 1896, at the same place, at 5 o'clock, for the purpose of confirming the two above Special Resolutions and the objects and conditions set forth in this Circular.

Dated at the Bank's Registered Office in Thumboo Chetty Street, Madras, this 16th day of September 1896.

By order of the Board.

E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

COCOANUT OIL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, December 2nd, for the supply of Cocoanut Oil, required by the Company for twelve months, commencing the first day of February 1897, estimated at 500 tons.

2. Tenders must be obtained from the undersigned, and sent in with a deposit of Rs. 1,000 as security for the due fulfilment of contract.

3. Sample can be seen upon application to the undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,

ACTING GENERAL STOREKEEPER.

General Storekeeper's Office, Fergusson Road, Bombay, 13th November, 1896.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of THAKER SHAMJI DAMODER, late of Punchavati, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased.

SUNDERDAS JIVRAJ and RAMDAS CHATURBHUJ, Executors named in the said Will. Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 14th day of November, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-six, and in the Sixtieth Year of Our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

T. KERR ANDERSON,
The 14th day of November, 1896.

Messrs. HIRALAL, MULLA, & MULLA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm.
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS ;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS ; BAHADURS."
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE
HAVANNA CIGARS
In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
151, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BLUE SERGES.

FOR BLUE SERGES,
BOTH FINE AND COARSE,
APPLY TO THE
ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BRANDIES

may be Recommended for their Purity and Genuineness.

Send for DETAILED PRICE LIST.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PALACE

ROLLER SKATING RINK.

OVER SEVEN THOUSAND PEOPLE

Have Visited the Rink in two weeks.

IMMENSE SUCCESS.

OPEN EVERY EVENING

FROM 8-30 to 11-30.

ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.

SKATES, ANNAS 8 and 12.

DAY SESSIONS, 7 TO 9.

GENTLEMEN, 10 TO 12; LADIES, FREE;
5 TO 7, PUBLIC.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, NOV. 16TH.
LADIES, FREE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18TH,
OUR SECOND SELECT SOCIETY.
SESSION, 5-30 TO 7-30.
ADMISSION, RUPEES 2.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20TH,
GRAND FANCY DRESS SKATING CARNIVAL AND BALL.

Reserve Centre Chairs	Rs. 4
Double ticket, Lady and Gentleman	„ 6
Side Reserve Chairs	„ 3
Double ticket, Lady and Gentleman	„ 4
Skaters' Admission	„ 2
Boxes holding Six	„ 30

BRASS BAND FOR CARNIVAL.
STRING BAND FOR BALL.

Gentlemen in Fancy or Evening Dress only allowed to Skate or Dance.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN are kindly requested to register their Costumes.

Carnival to commence at 8-30. Ball at 11-30.

Tickets to be had at Messrs. MITCHELL and Co., Medows Street, or at the Rink.

F. MITCHELL, Proprietor. T. EMPSON, Business Manager.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

COTTON WASTE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 p.m., (gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, December 2nd, for the supply of Cotton Waste required by the Company for twelve months, commencing the first day of February, 1897, estimated at 225 tons.

2. Tenders must be obtained from the undersigned and sent in with a deposit of Rs. 1,000, as security for the due fulfilment of Contract.

3. Samples can be seen upon application to the undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,

ACTING GENERAL STOREKEEPER.

General Storekeeper's Office, Fergusson Road, Bombay, 13th November, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that BEHRAMJEE HIRJEEBHAI WARDEN, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, has contracted to SELL the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of inheritance, gift, sale, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 18, Esplanade Road (next door to the National Bank of India) in Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived and the purchase will be completed without any regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Land situate at Parel Road, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 613 21-100 square yards or thereabouts, and forming portion of the Collector's New Survey No. 3637 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by land belonging to Sorabjee Ruttanjee Contractor, on or towards the South by land belonging to Ardesir Meherwan Irani, on or towards the East by land belonging to the vendor and on or towards the West by Parel Road, and which said land is now and has for some time past been in the possession and occupation of the said Vendor.—Dated this 14th day of November 1896.

PAYNE GILBERT AND SAYANI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 60 YEARS.

INVESTED FUNDS OVER 9 MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE Insurance at Current Rates.

LIFE: Whole Term, Short Period, and Endowment Assurance issued at moderate rates.

9-10ths of Profits in Participating Class divided amongst Policy-holders.

The LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS, of 35s. per cent. per annum, or £8-15 per cent. for the quinquennium has been declared at each valuation and compares favourably with that of the very best Proprietary or Mutual Companies.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds ; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

1 Mahogany brass-framed grand cottage pianoforte by Soundy and Co.

1 Walnutwood brass-framed grand cottage pianoforte by Soundy and Co.

1 Ebonized cottage pianoforte by Rose and Co.

1 Small bore rifle with adjusting sight and an extra large sized kerosine stove with utensils.

45 Boxes brandy in pints.

50 Cases Bass and Co.'s Pale Ale in quarts, bottled by Read Brothers' dogs head bottling.

60 Cases do. do. in pints.

21 Dozen quarts and 11 dozen pints Juventa natural mineral water.

The property of a gentleman, consisting of drawing-room, sofas and chairs, marble-top table, cabinets, hats and bookstands, easy and reclining chairs, sideboard, camp and dining tables, bedstead, almiras, clothes press, chest of drawer, dressing and washhand tables, perambulators, door curtains with poles, etc.

1 Gold hunting watch by James McCabe, Royal Exchange, London.

1 Nearly new folding harmonium.

On account of the Mortgagor to the highest bidder, 4 silver watches.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mr. W. Pickering—

Wearing apparel, fancy dress costumes, Masonic apron, cigarette case, &c.

On account of the concerned, ex s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind, from Shanghai—

E. D. S.—17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23—16 chests green tea, seawater damaged.

AT 2 P.M.

1 English-built circular glass-fronted brougham, by Kesterton.

1 Handsome light Victoria.

1 Light dog-cart.

1 Second-hand landau.

1 English built mail phaeton by Fuiker.

The property of the late Mr. Ebrahimjee Hasoojee—

1 Victoria made to order with Bay Arab horse and harness.

The property of Mr. W. Phillips.

1 child's pony with saddle.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF FANCY ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Rogers and Co., on account of the manufacturers—

A consignment of fancy goods consisting of centre pieces, toilet sets, scent cabinets, jewel boxes, scent frames, puff boxes, biscuit boxes, inkstands, writing cases, call bells, &c.

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

SALE OF READY-MADE COATS, TROUSERS AND SUITS.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, on the 1st Floor of the Police Station on account of the concerned.

A consignment of ready-made clothes and suits, consisting of blue-serge suits of latest pattern, light colour suits, woollen suits, camgar woollen trousers, waist-coats of pique, in different parterns, French corsets for ladies for ordinary wear and also for riding, etc.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit all purchasers, and will be on view 2 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 16th November, 1896.

NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

THIS BANK is now prepared to receive DEPOSITS for periods not exceeding 5 months at SPECIAL RATES which may be learned an application.

By Order,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 13th November, 1896.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the erection of MILL BUILDINGS for the Globe Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be received up to 4 o'clock afternoon of MONDAY, the 16th November, 1896, at the office of the Undersigned, 10, Medow Street, Fort.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied with a Deposit of Rs. 2,000, Two thousand.

Plans, Conditions of Contract and Specification of Works may be seen at the office of the Company's Architects, Messrs. S. & M. N. Chandabhoy, Markur's Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Copies of Form of Tender can be obtained from the office of the Architects on payment of Rs. 3 per each set.

The Undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

HURKISONDAS NARROTUMDAS & Co.,
Agents, the Globe Maunfg. Co., Limited.

BOMBAY, 6th November, 1896.

No. 5105-D.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

SIMLA, THE 17TH OCTOBER, 1896.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH reference to the advertisement of the 8th October, 1895, it is hereby notified that the number of YOUNG COUNTRY-BRED HORSES likely to prove suitable for ARMY purposes, which, it is anticipated, will be PURCHASED by the Army Remount Department during the year 1897-98, is estimated at 475. But this estimate is subject to alteration hereafter—

BENGAL.

HAPUR REARING DEPOT.
Young horses, 18 months old and upwards ... 200

KARNAL REARING DEPOT.
Young horses, 18 months old and upwards ... 200

BOMBAY.

AHMEDNAGAR REARING DEPOT.
Young horses, 18 months old and upwards ... 75

TOTAL ... 475

2. The average price for young horses of this class will be fixed according to their merits ; but every horse presented for purchase will be valued separately and higher or lower prices may be given, provided that the average fixed by Government is not exceeded.

3. The purchases will be made at the various horse fairs and horse shows and districts in India by Remount Agents under the orders of the Director, Army Remount Department.

By order,

P. J. MAITLAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

THE LATE MR. VURJEEVANDAS MADOWDAS MEMORIAL FUND.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN desirous of subscribing towards the above Fund, as well as those who have already subscribed, are requested to send in the amount of their subscription to the Bank of Bombay, to the credit of the Fund.

PREMCHUND ROYCHUND,
GOVINDJEE THAKERSEE MOWJEE,
RUTTONSHAH DADABHOY,
MERALLY MAHOMED CHINOY,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

GREAT AMERICAN PRESCRIPTION.

TWENTY YEARS' RESEARCH has brought to light a guaranteed Remedy for NERVOUS DEBILITY, the ERRORS of YOUTH, LOST MANHOOD, Weakness, Dimness of Sight, Bladder, Gravel, Kidney and Liver complaints, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs. The Prescription is in the hands of a Minister who will befriend anyone suffering from these enervating diseases. It has

CURED THOUSANDS.

Merely send self-addressed stamped envelope to the Rev. David Jones, Ray Villa, Lewes, England, when the Prescription will be sent FREE OF CHARGE, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
SCRAP IRON AND STEEL FOR SALE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 25th November for the purchase of any number out of 48 different descriptions of Scrap Iron and Steel, aggregating about 1,380 tons, now lying in the Stores Yard, Wari Bunder, Mazagon, where it may be inspected.

Tender forms must be obtained from the Undersigned, and be sent in with a deposit as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

By Order,

ACTING GENERAL STOREKEEPER.

General Storekeeper's Office, Fergusson Road, Bombay, 3rd November, 1896.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
OLD MATERIAL FOR SALE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 25th November, 1896, for the purchase of 60 lots of Machinery, Tools, Weighbridges and Railway Material, and which are now ready for inspection at the Company's General Stores, Parel, Bombay.

Tender forms must be obtained from the Undersigned, and sent in with a deposit as security for the due fulfilment of contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

By Order,

ACTING GENERAL STOREKEEPER.

General Storekeeper's Office, Fergusson Road, Bombay, 3rd November, 1896.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated, for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

ZANZIBAR,
EAST AFRICA.
THE JAPANESE BARS.
"THE MIKADO"
VOOGA STREET,
AND
"THE GREAT JAPAN"
PORTUGUESE STREET.
THE BEST LIQUORS ONLY!
THE NICE REFRESHMENTS!
THE HEALTHY PLACES!!!

VICTORIA HOTEL.

PRINCE'S DOCK, BOMBAY.

ÆRATED WATERS.

THESE Waters are prepared from the recipe of a celebrated Belfast Maker of Ærated Waters, and will not become rancid by keeping.

	Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz Rs. a
SODA WATER	0 8	LITHIA	0 12
LEMONADE	0 12	SELTZER	0 12
TONIC	0 12	POTASH	0 12
GINGERALE	0 12	HOP ALE	0 12
RASPBERRY	0 12		

ARE NOW ON SALE AT

MESSRS. SOUZA AND FERNANDEZ,
MILITARY SQUARE, FORT, BOMBAY

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND

POLICY

BY

TODARMAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,

CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in Short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

THE MALLIE FILTER.

AMIANTHUS PORCELAIN

PASTEUR THEORIES,

COMPLETE SAFEGUARD AGAINST THE COMMUNICATION OF WATER-BORNE DISEASE,

PRIX MONTYON 1893.—HORS CONCOURS.—GRAND PRIX,

ACADEMIE DES SCIENCES, PARIS.

Send for illustrated Pamphlet and read result of tests by eminent Bacteriologists.

BERTIE, SMITH & CO., APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

SOLE CONSIGNEES FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON,

LOCAL AGENTS. } BEYNON & CO., { BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID............ £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES :
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE, PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities ; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £170,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.........Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... „ 10,79,540

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. — GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. — NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Terms may be ascertained on application.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND... Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiera

LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

---

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

RESERVE FUND—£350,000.

HEAD OFFICE :

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 100,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...................£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£557,312 10s.

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000	=	Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 4,500,000	=	„ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 4,130,030	=	„ 8,260,070

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY,
Agent, pro. tem.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

INSURANCES.

GRESHAM

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

ANNUAL INCOME ....£ 1,084,823
ASSETS ....£ 5,902,483
PAYMENTS UNDER POLICIES £12 865,781

In form of Policy, prompt settlement of claims equitable dealing with Policyholders, in strength of organisation, and in everything which contributes to the Security, Cheapness and Popularity of Life Assurance.

THIS SOCIETY STANDS UNSURPASSED.

For Forms of application, &c., Apply to :—

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £12,000,000 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 8
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS :—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business or Travel in India and abroad without restriction. The following are some of the Risks covered by the ACCIDENT POLICY:—

RIDING, DRIVING, and WALKING.—Outdoor Accidents, on the Road, or in the Street.

BUSINESS and PROFESSIONAL ACCIDENTS.—All classes of Working and Manufacturing Risks.

HOME and DOMESTIC CASUALTIES.—Arising from moving up and down Stairs or about the Rooms, in the Yard and in the Garden.

TRAVELLING.—By River, Sea, Railway, Tramway, &c.

INJURIES.—Caused by Animals, Snakes, &c.

ACCIDENTS ARISING out of SPORTS and PASTTIMES as Cricket, Golf, Football, or Polo, or while Boating, Bicycling, Bathing, Fishing, Hunting, Shooting, Skating, Tricycling, &c.

Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, etc., and full information can be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, 29, Esplanade Road,
OR
B. SMYTH & Co., 12, Bank Street,
Agents.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15) Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 6

Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

DR. DHUNJIBHOY'S FEVER SPECIFIC.

Why do you and your Servants suffer with Fever which prevents your doing your daily work when Dr. DHUNJIBHOY'S Fever Specific will cure Fever in twelve hours for 12 Annas only? Sole Manufacturer, Dr. DHUNJIBHOY RUTTONJI, near Chamarbagh, Parel, Bombay, and all Chemists. Price 12 annas per bottle ; for 1 dozen, Rs. 8.

I have much pleasure in certifying the efficacy of your Fever Mixture. I have tried one bottle, and it had the desired effect with two doses, of curing my sons, who had been suffering from low Fever for some time.

Chinchpoogly. (Sd.) H. STURB.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"91, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital no one could possibly have had a more violent cough ; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. Hill."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis, your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh.
L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis, one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, and cold in Bottles by all Chemists

---

WHERE TO BUY YOUR SPECTACLE?

The only Establishment in India where Eyes are examined Free of Charge by a duly qualified Oculist of the London Eye Hospital, and errors of refraction corrected by the latest Scientific Method of Retinoscopy. Best Pebble Spectacles are supplied at half the price charged elsewhere.

D. M. DASTOOR & Co., 93, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,325
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,306
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,315
Commercial & Ld. Mge	{10,000 / 15,000}	100	{100 / 75}	} 10, p. c.	162
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		575
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	Nil	45
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	6 8	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	800
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	580
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	760
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.56	1,480
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	775
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	975
Coimbatore S and W	6,000	100	100	9 per ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	660
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	789	...	dvd Rs12	640
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	495
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,000
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.30	495
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	500
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	575
Framjee Pet.	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	575
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 6	675
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	680
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	640
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	575
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,500
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	480
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,180xd
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.32	775xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	640
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	220
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	900xd
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	843	1,900	1,000	20	500
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	730
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	850
Khatao Macunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	dvd Rs35	800
Leopold	2,500	160	103	dvd Rs.10	255
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	800
Luxmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	925
Madras United	350	1,000	1,090	dv Rs.200	3,100
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulbarga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,120
Mazagon	6,000	250	250	dvd Rs 5	180
Morarji Goculdas	4,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	2,200
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	550
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvd R 26	350
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	800
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,200
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,080
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	1,500
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	850
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	130
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs 12½	340
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dvd Rs 20	475
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	25	360
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	600
Sassoon and Alliance	,000	50	500	dvd Rs15	680
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	80	525
Union Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	500
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co Ld	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	800xd
Wadia Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,190
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	160
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	187½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	dvd Rs25	230
Colaba	500	1,889	1,880	dvd Rs15	305
East India	350	1,600	1,000	75	1,375
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	100
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+30	1,125
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	600
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	385
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	160
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	530
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	95
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	82½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	350xd
Munmar M.	1,000	250	11	15	210
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs60	500
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	137½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	475
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	600
Surab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	87
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	12	230
Volkart		1,000		10 dvd Rs65	1,100
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	{1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5 7½	320
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co Ld	...	1,000	100	...	115
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	1?	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	161
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,500
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,650
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	60
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	480	500	500	5 pr. ct.	50
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,050
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,600	200	200	dvd Rs16	175
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	205
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	350
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	200
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	180
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	61
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	160
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs.6	95
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	470
Boundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,060
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	145
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvd Rs11	31
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock					
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£100 / £ 18	all / ...	5 p. c. o.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	400		470
The Tapti Valley	26,000	500	50	...	70

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	25-2	Nom
Gold Leaf	"	25-4	Nom
Pekin, bar Gold, old	"	24-13	"
Do. do. new	"	24-11	"
Australia bar Gold	"	24-14	
Bombay bar Gold	"	24-12	
Sovereigns	"	15-2	
Do. Dragons	"	16-1	
Silver 17	"	83-0	
Do. 17½	"	83-2	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 8m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 8-59m., 9-38a. Low water, 2-37m., 2-49a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Star of India Mills, adjourned meeting.
University Examinations, Previous and Intermediate.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Prayer meeting, 5-45 p.m.
Roller Skating Rink.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Chyebassa entered the dock on Friday, and the steamer Locksley Hall left it on Saturday.

ALLEGED ROBBERY BY A GROOM.—Hurri Subha, a groom, residing at Mody Street, has reported to the police that a fellow groom snatched a gold ear ornament, of the value of Rs. 30, out of his ear and made off with it. A search is being made for the absconding groom.

A NEW MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—A Gujerati weekly, the *Kaiser-i-Hind*, publishes a report that Dr. Cowasji Hormusjee is likely to be appointed a member of the Bombay Legislative Council in place of the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., who, owing to pressure of business, has resigned the office.

ACCIDENT TO A DEAF WOMAN.—On Friday morning, an old deaf woman, aged seventy years, was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital suffering from fracture of her right arm, caused by having been accidentally knocked down by a horse attached to a carriage, while she was going along Bhuleshwar Road. The injured woman has been detained in the hospital.

CRICKET AT INDORE.—The following team from the Baronet C. Club will leave, to-day, by the Jubbulpore mail train to play matches at Indore (on the 16th and 17th instant), and at Mhow (on the 19th and the 20th):—Dr. M. E. Pavri (captain), Messrs. N. S. Mehta, D. M. Raja (junr.), R. P. Meherhomji, B. R. Mistry, M. C. Chinoy, C. C. Khambatta, L. N. Mehta, S. G. Gosai, P. Sookhadia, P. C. Kentinwala, F. J. Patel (scorer), and J. C. Daruwala (umpire).

MR. C. D. ADENWALLA.—Among the passengers by the mail steamer Caledonia were Mr. and Mrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, who left Bombay for the port of Aden to look after his extensive business there. A number of his relatives and friends met them on the Apollo Bunder to wish them *bon voyage*. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cowasjee were decorated with garlands and bouquets of flowers, and amidst the cheers of their friends they left in a steam-launch, in which some of the friends accompanied the party to the mail boat.

DR. ACCACIO DA GAMA.—*La Clinique Ophtalmologique de France*, of October (page 141), has the following:—Leçons cliniques sur certaines maladies. Pour l'operation de la cataracte M. da Gama se trouve tres bien depuis quelques annees du procede suivant: L'œil atropinise des la veille est cocainese, et aseptise, et la capsulotomie est faite avec le conteau entre la ponction et la contre-ponction de la cornee. Apris l'expulsion du cristallin, instillation d'atropine, puis pansment. Le malade marche ensuite jusqu a son lit ou il reste couche 2 jours sentement. M. da Gama, qui a opere 110 malades de cette fagon, a en moins de la propalapsus iriens que dans la serie precedente ou il employait l'eserine. En tout cas il trouve l'extraction simple beaucoup plus facile et sure que l'operation di de Graife. Mais au point de oue antisepsie, sa religion n'est pas faite encore, car il dit que infection joue le second role dans la suppuration de la cornee, tandis que la maniere dont est faite la section corneene, et la constitution du la malade jouent le principal rol. En somme, e tude clinique tres documentee sur les differentes formes de cataracte, &ca.—A. DARIEN.

ADVENTURE OF A EUROPEAN SOLDIER.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Murray prosecuted Joseph McNamara, a European soldier, belonging to the Royal Fusiliers, now stationed at Quetta, on a charge of stealing Rs. 6, belonging to Betty Scentnor, a German girl, residing at Suklaji Street. The accused, who is a time-expired soldier, arrived in Bombay a few days ago, intending to go to Europe. On Thursday evening, McNamara went to the complainant's house and remained there for the night. About 10 o'clock, on the following morning, while the prosecutrix was in an inner room, the accused managed to remove the money from a box, which she had placed under the pillow on the previous evening and put the same into his pocket. Shortly afterwards Betty told accused to go, and as he was preparing to leave the house, the loose rupees, which he had placed into his pocket, made a tinkling noise. The prosecutrix, who was then present in the room, was surprised to hear tinkling of rupees in accused's pocket, as she knew that when he came into the house the previous evening he had but a couple of rupees with him in the same pocket, and which she had already got from him. She naturally became suspicious, and on examining the box under the pillow she found Rs. 6 missing from it. She demanded the return of the money, but McNamara without saying anything walked into an opposite house, followed by the prosecutrix. She again asked the accused to return the money which he had stolen, when he pushed her away, saying that the money belonged to him. The prosecutrix persisted in her demand, and when the man left the house, she followed him and gave him in custody of a policeman on the road. The policeman took the party in a victoria to Inspector Murray, before whom the prosecutrix signed her complaint. The accused then stated that he had taken the money "in joke" in the presence of the complainant. The accused in his defence before the magistrate stated that he paid the prosecutrix two rupees and remained in her house for the night. On the following morning she told him to go, and as he was about to leave, he found six rupees in her pocket and in joke he put them in his pocket. She was then in the next room, but she saw him taking the money. She wanted the money back and began abusing him, so he refused to return it. She followed him into another house, and abused him there too. When he left that house, she still followed him about five hundred yards down the road, until they met a policeman, who put them into a carriage and took them to a European police officer. To the police officer he at once stated that it was all joke. The magistrate, on the evidence, altered the charge of the theft to that of mischief, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs 15, or to suffer a simple imprisonment for five days.

PALI HILL GYMKHANA.

MOUNTED SPORTS.

SATURDAY, 12TH DECEMBER.

OPEN to members of the Byculla, Yacht, and Bombay Clubs, Bombay Light Horse, Bombay and Pali Hill Gymkhanas.

EVENTS.

No. 1.—Jumping Ponies.
2.— " Horses.
3.—Collar and Tie Race (Ladies' nomination).
4.—Tent-pegging by sections.
5.—Heads and Posts (single-sticks).
6.—Ladies' Egg and Spoon Race (Gentlemen's nomination).
.—Ghorrawalla's Sack Race.

The sports will be held at Pali Hill. Entrance fees Rs. 2 for each event except for No. 7. Entries will close on the 8th December. Post entries will be accepted for events No. 6 and 7 only.

Intending competitors are requested to give in their names and names of horses as soon as possible. A list for this purpose will be posted at the Bombay Gymkhana, or entries may be sent to the Honorary Secretaries.

H. W. D. SHALLARD,
L. S. HUDSON,
Joint Hony. Secs., Mounted Sports, Pali Hill.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

The following is the parade state of Saturday last:—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieuts.	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.
A Co.	1	1	1	1	3	..	9	16
B "	1	...	...	...	2	...	15	18
C "	..	..	1	...	3	...	18	22
D "	...	1	1	...	2	...	14	18
E "	...	1	2	...	2	...	16	21
F "	...	1	...	...	2	...	28	31
G "	...	1	...	...	2	...	7	10
H " } Cadets	...	1	...	...	1	2	32	36
I " } Cadets	...	...	...	...	3	..	31	34
K " } Cadets	...	...	1	...	1	..	25	27
L " } Cadets	...	1	...	...	4	..	70	75
M " } Cadets	..	...	...	...	3	..	42	45
Army Staff	...	1	...	2	...	...	5	8
Staff & Band	...	...	...	...	1	...	29	30
Total	2	8	6	3	29	2	341	391

The following officers were on parade, viz.:—Colonel R. S. Brown, V. D.; Major J. Pollen; Captains Moss (Adjutant), G. Lund, J. W. Smith, F. W. English, J. Leask, R. G. Snell, A. F. Soundy (Paymaster), and J. P. Cornforth (Qr-Master); Lieuts. D. J. Sharp and H. R. H. Wilkinson; 2nd Lieuts. H. C. Roe, G. A. F. Berends, and E. M. Deans; and Lieut. R. W. L. Dunlop (London Scot Rifles Attached).

Debility from whatever cause arising may be quickly cured. Kemp's Perfect Vital Invigorator is a combination of the finest and most powerful tonics known—such as Damiana, Phosphorus, Coca, etc.—and possesses curative properties of a really remarkable character in all cases of nervous Waste. Unrivalled as a tonic and stimulant for Convalescents. Always fresh and superior to anything of the kind imported. Price, Rs. 3 per BottleBy Post if desired. KEMP and Co., Ld., Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. MR. JUSTICE RANADE.)

THE PRESIDENT OF A MUNICIPALITY CHARGED WITH DEFAMATION.

MAHADEV RAMCHANDRA NADKARNI VS. GOPAL JANARDHAN BHATKHANDE.

THIS was a second appeal from a decision of Mr. F. C. O. Beaman, District Judge of Thana, in Appeal No. 363 of 1894, Mr. G. K. Deshmukh appeared for the appellant and original defendant, Bhatkhande; and Mr. N. G. Chandawarker appeared for the original plaintiff and respondent, Nadkarni. A Huzur Deputy Collector was appointed by Government president of a District Municipality, and as such president he made a report to the Collector containing statements which were found to be defamatory and malicious. *Held* that the fact that Government appointed one of its officers to be the president did not make him *qua* president an officer of Government. *Held* also that Section 48 of the Bombay District Municipal Act II of 1884 did not apply to the case, as the malice was found to be individual, and the suit was brought against the defendant as an individual.

Plaintiff sued to recover from defendant Rs. 501 as damages on account of certain defamatory statements made by him in his annual report to the Collector of Thana on July 1st 1893, viz., that he, the plaintiff, the late Chairman of the Thana Municipality had employed on his private work certain servants of the Municipality: that only half a day's wages were paid to the Municipality: that a mistake had been committed in crediting the amount in the accounts, and that the entry was signed by plaintiff as Chairman, and that a serious breach of the Municipal law, and probably an offence against the criminal law, had been committed by the plaintiff, for which he was to be held personally responsible. Plaintiff alleged that these statements were untrue, and were calculated to affect his reputation and dignity and honesty and lower him in the estimation of others. Hence this suit. Defendant replied, *inter alia*, that the suit was not maintainable as he had made the report as the president of the Municipality, and not in his private capacity, and that it was an official document which was privileged: and that plaintiff was bound to give notice under Section 48 of Act II of 1884 before he filed this suit. The First Class Subordinate Judge of Thana found that a part of the statements complained of was libellous, that there was malice in fact, that Section 48 of Act II of 1884 did not apply, and gave plaintiff Re. 1 for nominal damages and costs. In appeal, on plaintiff waiving his right to higher damages than one Rupee more than what was awarded him by the Court of first instance, the District Court of Thana decreed for plaintiff Rs. 2 for damages and costs in both Courts. From this decision defendant preferred this second appeal to the High Court.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the decision of the Court, said: We must accept the decision based on the facts of the case, since both the lower Courts concur in finding that the statements contained in the report are defamatory and that the defendant was actuated by malice when he made them. Two points of law only remain: 1. Whether the defendant is a party to this suit in his official capacity as an officer of Government? 2. Whether Section 48 of the Bombay District Municipal Act (II of 1884) applies to the case? We decide the first point in negative. The defendant is an officer of Government, viz., a Huzur Deputy Collector and he was appointed by Government president of the Municipality. It was argued that by virtue of this appointment he became an official president and that all acts done by him were acts done by an officer of Government in his official capacity. We cannot assent to this argument. It is true that the Municipal Act makes some difference in procedure when a salaried officer of Government is appointed or elected president (see Sections 24 and 25), but it does not contemplate two kinds of presidents, one official, the other non-official. There is only one kind of president, and we think that the fact that Government has appointed one of its officers to be the president does not make him *qua* president an officer of Government. Of course if the Act had declared that a certain officer of Government should be president, he would then be president in virtue of his official capacity and as such would be an officer of Government as well as president. The Act, however, does not do this, and we are of opinion that there is no difference between officers of Government appointed presidents and other persons who may be so appointed. It is not contended that the president of a Municipality is an officer of Government. We decide the second point also in the negative. The act complained of is one of defamation contained in a report submitted by the defendant to the Collector. Even if we assume that the report was submitted under some general provision of the Municipal Act, the insertion in it of defamatory matter cannot be said to be an act done or purporting to be done in pursuance of the Act. Both the Courts find that it was a piece of individual malice and the suit is brought against the defendant as an individual. We confirm the decree with costs.

IMPORTANT DECISION REGARDING THE TRAMWAY COMPANY AND ITS EMPLOYES.

MANOCKJI DADABHOY VS. THE BOMBAY TRAMWAY CO., LD.

The petitioner, Manockji, late a conductor in the Bombay Tramway Co., had applied to their lordships, for a revision of the order of Khan Bahadur Pheroze Hoshang Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, convicting him of the offence of neglecting to issue a half-anna ticket to a passenger on receipt of his fare, sentencing him to pay a fine of Rs. 5. A rule *nisi* was issued to the Tramway Company, calling upon them to show cause why the conviction and sentence should not be set aside. At the hearing Mr. Rustam B. Paymaster with Mr. Dhunjibhoy J. Surti, High Court Pleaders, appeared for the petitioner and Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with Mr. Young, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, Solicitors, represented the Bombay Tramway Co., Mr. F. C. Rimington, managing Director of the Company, watched the case on behalf of the Company.

Mr. Paymaster, in support of the rule, argued that by-law 6 of the Tramway Company, in so far as it laid down the duties of a conductor as to the issuing of tickets was *ultra vires* of the Company. Section 24 of the Bombay Tramway Act empowered the Company to frame by-laws for two purposes only, *viz.*, "For preventing the commission of any nuisance in or upon any carriage or in or against any premises belonging to them," and "for regulating the travelling in or upon any carriage belonging to them." The by-law in question purported to have been framed under the latter clause, but the omission to issue a ticket had nothing to do with the regulation of travelling or the traffic. The Company were authorized to frame such by-laws as related to the travelling public, *i. e.*, the passengers and not the employes of the Company. The sole object of the by-laws is evidently to protect the revenue of the Company and to insure honesty among its employes, which object does not, in the remotest manner, affect the travelling. That only the passengers were contemplated in the Act appeared from the provisoes attached to the section, *viz.*, that the by-laws should receive the cofirmation of the Governor of Bombay in Council, and that the notice of the making of such by-laws shall be published in the Bombay *Government Gazette*. The civil law of master and servants governed such cases, and the Legislature did not intend to make the negligence of the servants of the Company penal. The corresponding English Tramways Act was 33 and 34, Victoria, and Chapter 78 and section 24 of the Bombay Act were almost identical with section 48 of the English Act. He (Mr. Paymaster) had looked up the English cases, and could find many cases as between the Company and the passengers, but none as against the Tramway employes. Further the Magistrate could only recover and enforce the penalty determined by the Tramway authorities. Even if the by-law was valid, no *mens rea* or fraudulent knowledge on the part of the accused was proved, and hence he could not be convicted. The case of Huffans vs. North Staffordshire Railway, reported in the Queen's Bench, 1894, page 821, laid down this principle. In that case, a by-law of a Railway Company imposed a penalty on using a ticket on a day on which it was not available, but it was held that a person who was not guilty of fraud, or intent to defraud, was not liable to be convicted.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, in showing cause, said that one of the by-laws of the Tramway Company provided that, soon after a passenger boards a car, he should pay his fare, and the present by-law laid down that a conductor should not neglect to issue the ticket on receipt of the fare. This necessarily was regulating the travelling as required in the Act. The journey took more than five minutes as disclosed in the evidence, and the accused had sufficient time to issue the ticket if he intended to do so. It was an essential part of travelling that tickets should be correctly issued, and it was difficult to imagine larger words than those used in the section relating to the regulation of travelling. These was an obligation on the passenger of paying his fare and a corresponding obligation on the part of the conductor of issuing a ticket to him.

Mr. Justice Parsons: Section 18 provided for the payment of fares, and they could be paid at a particular station, and not on the tram-car, if the Company desired.

The Advocate General: The consideration for travelling was to be paid on boarding the car. There is an obligation on the part of the Company to place the passenger in the position which the law requires, *viz* a ticket, otherwise ignorant travellers would be at the mercy of conductors.

Mr. Justice Parsons: Smoking is not regulating the travelling.

The Court said that as the point presented some difficulty, it would reserve its judgment.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the Court's judgment, on Thursday, said that the question was whether by-law the regulation of the duties of a conductor fell within the scope of any of the clauses of section 23 of the Bombay Tramway Act of 1874. It was contended by the Advocate-General that the clause, which permitted the Company to make rules for the regulation of travelling, included a power to frame rules for the conduct of the Company's servants. The Court was unable to accept the correctness of this view. The words in section 24 were similar to the Railway Act section 47 clause (*g*) of Act 9 of 1890, which section, however, contains a separate clause (*e*) empowering the Company to make rules for regulating the conduct of its own servants. It was quite clear that the words in section 24 did not confer powers to make rules for regulating the conduct of the Company's servants. This became still more clear from the fact that in the old Railway Act 4 of 1879, there was a clause (*e*) similar in purport to the words used in the Tramway Act, and that the Legislature deemed it necessary to pass a new Act 4 of 1883, by which, for the first time, power was conferred on the Railway administration to make rules for Railway servants. It accordingly appeared clear that the words used in section 24, on which the Advocate-General relied, could not be understood as conferring a power on the Tramway Company to frame rules for regulating the conduct of its servants in a way to make the negligent omission of the conductor to issue ticket to a passanger on offence under the Tramway Act. The Company had power to dismiss its servants for negligence of duty, but the negligence or omission could not be dealt with as an offence summarily punishable. This rule was obviously *ultra vires* and the Court must reversee the conviction and sentence passed in the case.

(Before SIR CHARLES FARRAN, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE HOSKING.)

A VALID NOTICE TO TERMINATE AT TENANCY.

KIKABHAI GANDABHAI VS. KALU GHELLA AND OTHERS.

THIS was a second appeal from a decision of Mr. T. Hamilton, District Judge of Surat, in appeal No. 57 of 1893. Mr. G. M. Tripati, appeared for thl appellant and original plaintiff; and Mr. Motilal M. Munshi, appeared for the respondents and originae defendants. On 28th September, 1891, plaintiff gave defendants, who held his land as annual tenants, a notice in the following terms:—". . . . Therefore, within two days from the receipt of this notice meet us, increase the rent, and give us a legal writing, or in default, on 31st March, 1892, we shall keep present two good men and take full possession of the said land with all trees, &c." Held, that the notice was a good and valid notice to terminate the defendants' tenancy.

Sir Charles Farran, in giving the Court's judgment, said:—The District Judge in this case has dismissed the plaintiff's suit on the ground that the notice, which the plaintiff gave to the defendants, his alleged tenants, was not in law a notice which could determine the tenancy. The Subordinate Judge on that point had come to a different conclusion. Apart from authority, and reading the notice as a person not a lawyer would understand it, we agree with the Subordinate Judge that it expresses the intention of the plaintiff to enter upon and take possession of the land on the 31st March 1892 and requires the defendants to deliver up possession on that day. "Therefore," the notice states, "within two days from the receipt of this notice meet us, increase the rent, and give us a legal writing, or in default on the 31st March, 1892, we shall keep present two good men and take full possession of the said land with all trees, &c., on that day, and no contention of yours in that matter will avail, and if you raise a contention we shall have recourse to a regular suit to obtain possession and you will be responsible, &c." The defendants were by that notice allowed two days to make a fresh agreement with their landlord, failing which the notice to them to quit at the end of the year became an absolute notice. Two days after the defendants received that notice, when they knew that they had not made an agreement with the plaintiff, they had before them a written notice which had then become unconditional that they must give up possession on the 31st March 1892. The terms of the notice could not possibly, we think, have left them in doubt as to what was required of them. That to an ordinary mind would appear to be sufficient to terminate the defendants' existing tenancy on the day specified, assuming it to have been a tenancy which the plaintiff had the right to terminate by notice. Is there then anything in the authorities which prevents us from holding such a notice to be a good and valid notice to terminate the tenancy? We think that there is not. In Bradley vs. Atkinson (I. L. R., 7 All., p. 899,) relied on by the District Judge the notice dated 11th December was "If the rooms you occupy are not vacated within a month from this date I will file a suit against you for ejectment as well as for recovery of rent due at the enhanced rate." The notice in the judgment of the Court delivered by Patheram C. J. was held insufficient as it was not an intimation to terminate the tenancy on the 31st December the date on which the tenancy could be legally determined. The essential condition that there must be no uncertainty as to the date on which the tenancy is to terminate, and that such date must be a date on which the tenancy can legally be determined, was wanting and, therefore, the notice was held bad. The judgment of Straight J. makes the reason of the decision very plain. The case is totally unlike the present where the legal date on which the tenancy is to terminate is stated with particularity. In Mohamaya vs. Nilmadhab (I. L. R., 11 Cal., p. 533,) all that was decided was, that a notice to quit or pay an enhanced rent did not entitle the landlord to a decree for both rent and ejectmen—rent for the first quarter after the notice and ejectment thereafter. The Judgment of Garth C. J. in last mentioned case raises a doubt whether a notice to quit upon a certain date or pay an enhanced rate from that date is valid. Such a notice was treated as a good notice in Janoo Munder vs. Brijo Singh 22 W. R., p. 548., followed in Hem Chunder vs. Radha Pershad, 23 W. R., p. 440. And a majority of the Judges in Ahearn vs. Bellman, L. R. 4 Ex. D., p. 201, held that a notice to quit was not invalided by the addition of the further clause, "and I hereby further give you notice that, should you retain possession of the premises after the day before-mentioned, the annual rental of the premises now held by you from me will be £160 payable quarterly in advance." We do not think it necessary in this case to decide whether the doubt expressed in Mohamaya vs. Nilmadhab (supra) is well-founded or not. There the alternative presented to the tenant continued to be presented to him until the date specified in the notice. Here the alternative ceased to be an alternative two days after the service of the notice whereafter the notice to quit left the tenant no other option than to deliver up possession on the day named. In Bury vs. Thompson (L. R., [1895] 1. Q. B., p. 231, confirmed inoappeal at p. 696), a notice by a tenant that he would leave the leasehold premises on a certain day unless the landlord agreed in the meantime to a reduction of rent was held to be a good notice. It bears a close resemblance to the notice in the present case. We do not think, therefore, that the authorities prevent us from acting upon our own view as to the validity of the notice, before us and, therefore; hold that the notice is a good and effectual notice and reverse the decree of the District Judge, and remand the appeal for trial of the remaining issues. Costs of the appeal will be costs in the cause.

SIND PRESS COMPANY, LD.

THE ordinary annual general meeting of shareholders of the above company was held on Saturday afternoon, at its registered office, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Mr. N. M. Wadia, C. I. E., presiding. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the following directors' report, which had been circulated amongst the shareholders, was taken as read:—

Your directors have the pleasure to lay before you their report of the company's operations for the year ending 31st May 1896, together with the balance-sheet and profit and loss account for that period. The number of bales pressed at the presses belonging to the company during the year under report was 16,119 bales against 27,787 bales pressed during the corresponding period last year. An additional press having been started by the Bombay Company, Limited, the pool arrangement under which the then existing press companies were working together was determined since 1st March last, and although efforts were made on several occasions to bring about a fresh combination, they have so far not been successful. Your directors, however, trust that as soon as the new cotton season opens, the press companies will come to an understanding and commence to work in concert. The presses and other machinery belonging to the company continue in thorough working order. The accounts circulated herewith shew that there is a balance of Rs. 22,611-15-1 at the credit of the profit and loss account, which your directors propose to apportion as follows:—(1) That a dividend of Rs. 35 per share be declared absorbing Rs. 14,000; (2) that Rs. 6,000 be transferred to depreciation fund account; (3) that Rs. 2,000 be transferred to reserve fund account; and (4) that the balance of Rs. 611-15-1 be carried forward to new year's account. Mr. Hugh Fraser, one of the auditors appointed, having proceeded to Europe, Mr. C. H. Mein, manager of the Bank of Bombay, Kurrachee, was appointed to act in his place, which appointment your directors now ask you to confirm. Two of the directors, Messrs. W. M. Maccaulay and Damodherdas Tapidas, retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

The above directors' report, together with the audited accounts and balance-sheet, made up to 31st May last, was adopted aad passed. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 35 per share was declared. Messrs. W. M. Macaulay and Damodherdas Tapidas, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors of the company for the current year. The appointment of Mr. C. H. Mein, as auditor during the absence of Mr. H. Fraser, was confirmed. Messrs. H. Fraser and A. Robertson were appointed auditors for the current year on a remuneration of Rs. 100 each. A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

"WHEN FEVER BURNS AND AGUE FREEZES no leay a moment in using Squibb's Ague Specific, the King of Fever Remedies, Re. 1, of MADON. SONS & Co., Bombay.

THE ANNUAL OUTCRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Arithmetic and Algebra paper set to the candidates for the Matriculation, on the 10th instant, was unusually stiff and lengthy. Requiring candidates to prove theories as in questions I. and X. and to dupe them into loss of time by putting such tedious questions as VI. and VII. is hardly fair. The first is more or less leaving the limits of the curriculum laid down, and does not hold water; the second is a mere matter of judgment. I do not doubt that the examiners, with their clever mathematical heads, can do the paper within three hours, but unfortunately they seem to have forgotten that they were not examining Newtons and Galileos, but mostly boys in their teens with their mathematical bumps not yet fully developed. Don't for a moment think that I am in the least exaggerating the situation of the poor candidate. I am a graduate myself, and must frankly admit with many others of my class that I could scarcely have solved the full paper within four hours. The Matriculation examination has become a proverbial pitfall to many an aspirant to higher academical honours, and it should be a very pity if the fact is aggravated by such abnormal fluctuations in the standard of the examination.

Now that the mathematics paper is set and done, it only rests with the examiners in that paper to be more liberal in marking, and finally with the Board of Examiners to grant grace in proportion to the stiffness of the paper.—Yours, &c.,

A GRADUATE.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to ventilate the grievances of the candidates for the Matriculation examination who have with the greatest difficulty solved the Arithmetic and Algebra paper, which, I think, a student of the Previous will not be able to do so. I do not understand why these native examiners draw such a very stiff paper. No doubt they are proficient in this subject, but they should, on no account, test the candidates in such a harsh manner. I doubt if among the whole lot any candidate has secured more than half the marks. It is a strange thing that there is always a complaint against the native examiners. Some time ago there was a strong complaint about the history and geography paper. It think it was in the year 1892. There ought to be made some concession for the poor candidates. If this is not taken into consideration, they will produce a most miserable result. In order to satisfy you and your kind readers, I have sent the very paper, hoping you will reprint some portion of it in your valuable issue, and thus relieve those who are cruelly treated. I hope this matter will instantly be taken into consideration by the Syndicate.—Yours, &c.,

X. Y. Z.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Kindly allow me to express my feelings when I accidentally happened to look at the Sanskrit paper set at the recent Matriculation examination. The subject matter is closely printed on both the sides of a foolscap sheet. I am sorry for the examiner that want of space has prevented him from sufficiently lengthening his paper so as to satisfy his thirst for long papers. Instead of poor boys who have to think out answers to difficult and intricate questions, *e. g.*, the second person dual of the Aorist of the causal of some obsolete Sanskrit verbs, had there been in their places writing machines, I doubt whether the answers to the whole paper could have been written out within the three hours, minus the time taken up in distributing the papers and in revising the answers. Every question is ramified into countless branches. A piece in Sanskrit is set for translation, to read which alone would require half an hour. You can imagine, Sir, the time required for translating the same.

This much for the quantity. Now let me consider the quality of the paper. In the first four questions boys are asked to give all the various forms of about sixty Sanskrit roots, some of which have got double forms. The grammar portion of this paper is so difficult as to tax even the brains of an old Sanskrit shastri. In the eighth question the candidates are asked to bring out the peculiar senses of difficult Sanskrit sentences, whose meaning those studying for the B. A. examination could have with difficulty understood.

Candidates could not have been accused of want of respect for their Sanskrit examiner, had they challenged him to answer the paper within the prescribed time. Contrast with this the English paper. What a beautiful paper it was! The English examiners knew their own duties as well as the difficulties of the boys. Examiners ought to subordinate their whims and caprices and their inordinate desire of drawing lengthy papers to the interests of the examined. The examiner ought to have pictured to himself his state of mind had he been in the place of the boys, and had such a paper been set before him to solve. One year of hard study in the life of the students ought not to be lightly sacrificed to the desire of the examiner to parade his own learning. Examiners, especially the native ones, ought to remember the difference between "education" and "instruction." Sanskrit is prescribed for the Matriculation examination, not for turning out shastris, but for the training the study of a classical language gives to the intellect. Let me conclude this letter with the following apt quotation from Herbert Spencer. He says: "We find the really noteworthy thing to be that examiners, instead of setting questions fit for students, set questions which make manifest their own learning. Especially if they are young, and have reputations to make or justify, they seize the occasion for displaying their erudition, regardless of the interest of those they examine."—Yours, &c.

Nov. 13. W.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT W. F. O'CONNOR, R. A., has qualified to act as Government Interpreter in the Tibetan language.

CAPTAINS DAVIDSONS and Stuart, Royal Scots Fusiliers, are permitted to exchange into the 2nd and 1st Battalions respectively.

SURGEON-COLONEL C. MAC D. CUFFE, Army Medical Staff, proceeds home at once to take up the appointment of Principal Medical Officer at Netley.

LANCE-CORPORAL W. E. SMITH, 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers, has been appointed Drill Instructor, Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, from the 14th instant, *vice* Lance-Corporal P. Morrin, 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers, returned to Regimental duties.

THE following officers remain at home on extended leave:—Captains Stevens, 1st Madras Cavalry, one year; and Erskine, 36th Sikhs, 3 months, Surgeon-Captain Ker, 19th Bengal Lancers, 4 months; Lieutenants Ross, 23rd Madras Infantry, till 25th February, 1897; Alexander, 16th Madras Infantry, 3 months; Orchard, 15th Madras Infantry, 3 months.

CAPTAIN R. J. PINNEY, Royal Fusiliers, S. S. O, Poona having been appointed a D. A. A. G., on the establishment of the District Staff Bombay Command, vice Major C. J. Mackenzie resigned and posted to the Quetta District, is under instructions from Bombay Command Head-Quarters directed to proceed to Quetta to take up his appointment, travelling at the public expense.

THE Government of India have decided that advances to Native regiments for the purpose of building mess-houses, which, are at present restricted to the equivalent of three years' mess allowance, may in future be granted up to the equivalent of five years' mess allowance. The conditions relating to the payment security and repayment of such advances will remain as at present.

THE following officers of the Army Medical Staff come out shortly for a tour of service in India, and are posted to the commands noted:—Punjab Command.—Surgeon-Majors J. R. Barefoot and J. M. Reid, Surgeon-Lieutenants A. E. Master and G. Dansey-Browning. Bengal Command.—Surgeon-Major R. R. H. Moore. Madras Command.—Surgeon-Captain G. F. H. Marks. Bombay Command.—Surgeon-Captain J. H. Daly.

THE following has been added to Rule II for the Volunteer Long Service Medal, Army Regulations, India, Vol. IX (Provisional Issue):—Service in the Volunteer Reserveis not allowed to reckon as qualifying service for the grant of the medal except in the case of a Volunteer reservist who has already rendered eighteen, or more years' efficient service in the active force, and is obliged from causes beyond his control to join the Reserve, when he may be allowed to count as much reserve service as may be required to make up the qualifying period of twenty years."

THE following officers are permitted to return to duty:—Leutenant-Colonel R. D. Lloyd, Royal Engineers, C. E. Yate, C. S. I., C. M. G., S. C., (pol. empoly) and Nuthall, 13th Bombay Infantry; Surgeon-Lieutenant Colonel J. D. Brien, M. B., Indian Medical Service (civil employ); Majors Purdon, 6th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, W. H. Young, S.C., Military Accounts Department, Swiney, 2nd Punjab Infantry, Quentin, 4th Bombay Infantry, Campbell, Central India Horse, Fairbrother, 13th Bengal Infantry; Captains Browne, 6th Madras Infantry, Agnew, 3rd Madras Cavalry, J. S. Fowler, D. S. O., Royal Engineers, Begbie, Madras European Veterans, Lieutenant Carwithen, Erinpoora Irregular Force, Walker, 22nd Bombay Infantry, Bagley, 3rd Bengal Infantry.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 33, Harringdon Road, London, England.

INTERESTING CONCERT BY PARSEE LADIES.

SIR DINSHAW MANECKJI PETIT, BARONET, with the ladies of his family, and about two hundred Parsee ladies and three hundred gentlemen, were invited by Mr. and Mrs. Framji Cowasji Bennett to attend the *noujot* ceremony of their daughter, Bai Awabai, on Saturday afternoon, at Allbless Baugh. This place was beautifully illuminated with lights arranged in pyramids, circles, and various other devices. The main hall of the baugh was decorated with palm leaves, flowers, and evergreens, and a long row of chandeliers, globes and lamps lent additional charm to the decorations. The ground floor was covered with rich Persian carpets, over which were placed sofas and chairs with damask linings. The guests began to arrive about four o'clock, and were received at the entrance, the ladies by Mrs. Hirabai Framjee (the mother of the girl Awabai), by Ruttonbai Cowasji Bennett, and Mrs. Bhikhaijee Jehangir Mody and her daughters, and the gentlemen by Mr. Framjee and his nearer relatives. The ceremony of investing the little girl with the scared thread and sudra having been performed in the religious and orthodox style by the high priests, she and her parents were presented with rich and valuable jewels, gold ornaments and silk dresses. The ladies of the household and those of Mr. Jehangir Hormusji Mody were diamond, ruby, and emerald ornaments, which were much admired by the guests! About five hundred chairs were placed in the hall for the accommodation of the guests to listen to the songs and instrumental music provided for them by the host and hostess. Hundreds of printed leaflets containing about twenty songs were distributed among the audience, and several young ladies took part in the concert. "Welcome" was sung by the full chorus of ladies, Master Jall Framroze presiding at the harmonium. Miss Baiai Palamkote executed in excellent style Toesten's Lucrezia on the piano. Mr. Bamonjee N. Kabrajee supervised the musical programme, in which his daughters took a prominent part. Among the other ladies who sang were Miss Motla and Miss Khorshed Jamsetjee Pocha, Miss Tehmina Banaji, Miss Hirabai Tata, Miss Aimai and Miss Dhunbai Commissariatwala, Miss Bhikhaiji Dalal, Miss Ratanbai Kapadia, Miss Ratanbai Mody, Mrs. Nowroji Naigamwalla, Miss Aimai Printer, and others. About two hours were spent in a pleasant manner by the guests in listening to the sweet songs rendered by the young ladies. They were frequently applauded, and the guests evidently much appreciated the efforts made by these amateur girls. Refreshments were served in the interval, a native band also playing several tunes before and after the concert. The lady guests then retired to dinner, and the gentlemen followed them afterwards. After dinner, the whole party again repaired to the main hall, where a Hindu, named Professor D. H. Davda, entertained them to various tricks of cards, sleight of hand, and other magic shows. The whole party separated about eleven o'clock, greatly pleased with the entertainment provided by Mr. and Mrs. Bennett. Among those present were Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., Mr. and Mrs. Jehangir H. Mody, their daughters and sons, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Mr. Jejeebhoy Framji D. Petit, Messrs. Allbless, Dorabji D. Adenwalla, Shavackshaw and Sorabji C. D. Adenwalla, Sorabji N. Cooper, Bamonji S. Jamsetjee, Manekjee C. D. Petit, Hormusjee Shapoorjee Chothia, B. N. Seervai, Dustoor Pheroze Khurshetji, Bamonji P. Master, Edulji Rustomji Reporter, Furdoonji M. Kanga, Pestonji M. Kanga, Peroze C. Sethna, Sorabji C. Sethna, Nowroji J. Guzdar, Dr. Dinshaw B. Master, Khan Saheb Furdoonji Pestonji, Messrs. M. K. Morris, Dorabji F. Colah, Sorabji K. Tarachand, K. Dick, C. J. Damania, Sorabji D. Sopariwalla, Burjorji and Dady Limji Batliboye, K. H. J. Rustomji, M. K. Munsook, R. F. Wadia, N. R. Wadia, H. D. Patel, N. B. Wacha, B. D. Banaji, F. M. Banaji, Sorabji B. Master, Hormusjee Sorabjee, Darashaw R. Chichgar, S. P. Davar, J. J. Guzdar, Framjee B. Master, Bamonjee Framjee Wadia, M. B. Master, N. D. Bhurda, S. R. Rana, Jejeebhoy F. Madon, K. M. Tata, Kavasjee Batliwalla, D. B. Pesikaka, Sorabjee B. Colah, B. R. Mody, C. P. Patel, Burjorjee, Mehrjee and Hormusjee Palumjee Mehrjee, Dr. Rustomjee Bharucha, Shavuksha R. Dubash, F. N. Davar, Dr. Sorabjee Rustomjee, Mr. Jamsetjee Pestanjee Motiwalla, &c.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 14TH OF NOVEMBER, 1896.

SUMMARY.

PRESSURE has increased briskly at Lahore and Colombo, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are highest in Rajputana and at Delhi, Agra and Jubulpore, and lowest in the south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been strong to a gale at Negapatam and Colombo, and moderate to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Colombo, 14 at Bangalore and 9 at Madras. The maximum temperature is from 1° to 9° in excess of the mean of the season in many places, and the minimum in very large excess in Rajputana and at Saugor and Akola. The highest temperature in the shade was 97° at Deesa, and the lowest 53° at Lahore and Cawnpore. Humidity changes are small but show an increase in several places, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Ceylon, the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Mysore, on the Malabar Coast, and at Amraoti, Akola, Nagpur, Jubulpore, Saugor, Neemuch, Ajmere, Jeypore, Jhansi, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra and Delhi. Heavy rain has fallen at Colombo (3'60") and Madras (3'50"), about an inch and a half at Trichinopoly and Negapatam, and a few drops at Cochin. The disturbance noticed in yesterday's report has moved westwards, and its centre now lies a little to the west of Colombo, where the barometer is about a tenth below the normal. At Madras and Negapatam the sea is rough or very rough, and strong squally winds, with more or less heavy rain, are blowing on and off the South Coromandel Coast and in Ceylon. With the westward progress of the small storm the rainfall in Ceylon and the Madras Presidency will increase in amount, and a further fall of barometer is very probable at the West Coast stations lying to the south of Bombay. The weather on and off the Malabar Coast is now inclined to become squally, rainy and very unsettled. In the Bombay Presidency the skies are likely to become more and more cloudy. The abnormal chart also indicates an area of low pressure in Sind, Cutch, Kathiawar and Gujarat, and also on and off the West Coast between Bombay and Karachi, where the weather is in a slightly unsettled condition and likely to become cloudy.

W. C. NIGEL JONES.
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 14.

Saturday:—The barometer has risen over nearly the whole country, but in the extreme south it has fallen and a small cyclonic storm which has developed within the low pressure area was noticed yesterday crossing the extreme south of the Peninsula. The centre is now close to Tinnevelly and a south-south-east gale is blowing at Colombo. The storm has given heavy rain to the South Peninsula, but the rain fall has not extended northward beyond Madras. Tinnevelly has received over four inches of rain; Madras, Cuddalore, and Colombo report over three inches; Trichinopoly and Negapatam over one inch and Trincomalli, Trivandrum, Cochin, Salem, and Madura showers. Light showers of rain are also reported in Upper and Central Burma, the amounts varying between a few drops and three-tenths of an inch. Elsewhere the weather is fine and the mean temperature exceeds normal except in Assam, North Bengal, Upper Burma, and South Madras where the heat is less than usual. The storm in South will probably continue advance Westward into the ArabianSea.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 13th November, 1896.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ... inches	29·840
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	83·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·1
Dew Point	71·6
Relative humidity of Air	·677
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) ... degrees	90·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m. ...)	76·9
General Directions of wind *	NW, NE, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours * ... miles	171

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

BOMBAY STEEPLECHASES, 1897.

CORRECTION.

THE Distance of the Lilliput Chase, Fourth Race on First Day, which is omitted in the Prospectus, should be "about 2 miles."

TOM LEMESURIER,
Hony. Secy., W. I. T. Club.
14th November 1896.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 14.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening reports an advance of 1-16th per cent. in Consols, at 110 3-8; Indian Sterling Loan having been unchanged, at 119. The market rate of discount on short London Bills was put up 1-8th, to 3 7-8ths per cent.; that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper remaining at 3¾ per cent. Three and a-half per cent. Rupee Securities declined 3-16ths per cent. to £63¼. The price of Bar Silver was unaltered at 29 13-16d. per oz.; but in New York, the metal was 1-8th cent. cheaper, at 64⅞ cents per oz., with demand exchange on London ¼ cent. lower, at 4·85¼ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3 3-8d. per rupee. The weekly shipments of Specie to the East, consisted of £70,000 in Silver, and £10,000 in Gold, for this port. French Rentes in Paris were unaltered, at 102¼; Paris Exchange on London was a centime higher, at fcs. 25·23¼.

To-day there has been no further change in the English Funds; and Indian Sterling Loan is quoted as before. The market rate of discount has been reduced ⅛th on short London Bills; but advanced to the same extent on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Paper, and now stands at 3¾ and 3 3-8th per cent., respectively. The price of Bar Silver is unchanged in London and New York. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities have advanced ⅛ per cent. to £63¼. French Rentes in Paris are unchanged; but Paris Exchange on London has advanced two centimes to fcs. 25·25¼. An additional £10,000 in Silver has been shipped to Bombay.

Brown Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday at 42¼s. per 416lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market strong.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening, all round, the day's Sales having been 10,000 bales, inclusive of 200 East Indians; Imports 35,000 bales. The spot price of Mid.-Americans was unchanged at 4 19-32d. but Arrivals were 1-64d. to 1-32d. higher, the extreme quotations having been 4 29-64d. for November deliveries, and 4 5-16d. for March and April. In East Indian Cotton, Tinnevellys were 1-32d. and Coconadas 1-8d. higher. The Manchester market was firmer.

The total Receipts of Cotton in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday, were 20,000 bales less than in the week preceding, at 65,000 bales, and the amount forwarded to consumers 5,000 bales less, at 74,000 bales. The week's Imports were 120,000 bales greater, at 190,000 bales. The total Stock had increased during the week by 107,000 bales, and stood yesterday, at 525,000 bales.

To-day a decline of 1-16d. per lb. has taken place in the price of spot Mid. American Cotton in Liverpool, at 4 17-32d. per lb.; and Arrivals are lower to the same extent in all positions, ready Broach being also 1-32d. downs. The market has again closed quiet, all round; Sales 7,000 bales, including 500 bales Indians; Imports 16,000 bales. The Manchester market has been steady.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid. Uplands declined 1-8th cent., to 8 cents per lb.; and February Futures were 20 cents lower, at 7·84 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 57,000 lbs., compared with 61,000 bales last year, and 60,000 bales the year before.

To-day Cotton prices in New York have been vertually unchanged both ready and forward. The receipts of the ports are 39,000 bales, going against 28,000 bales in 1895, and 47,000 bales in 1894 on the corresponding day. The total quantity of Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 3,770,000 bales, compared with 3,420,000 bales visible at the end of the previous week.

No Cotton business whatever has been reported to-day, locally for account of exporters; and the Mills have taken only 600 bales of old staff, consisting of 206 each of Wudwan, at Rs. 180-2; and Bhownugger, at Rs. 177; and 100 each of Dhulia; at Rs. 178-80; and Khangaum at Rs. 174. The tone of the market has been quiet, and prices have declined Rs. 2 per candy, all round.

WHEAT and SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent by shippers; both markets having been firm in tone and prices in all unchanged.

The Receipt of Produce into Bombay yesterday are as follows:—

Cotton	2,065	bales.
Wheat	612	cwts.
Linseed	855	,,
Rapeseed	1,744	,,
Gingelly	6,228	,,
Poppyseed	612	,,
Castorseed	1,581	,,
Rice	3,436	,,

FREIGHTS are unchanged at 11s. 6d. to 12s. per ton for all ports; but no fresh business worth mentioning has been reported.

EXCHANGE opened at 1s. 3¼d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3⅜d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a very steady feeling in the market, and ready Wire Transfer improval 1-32d. to 1s. 9-16d. at which rate some business was done, Some Merchants' Bills also were sold ready and forward, aad the market closed firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 3 9-16d,	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 3 9-16d.	,,
Do.	3 month's sight	1s. 3 19-32d.	,,
Credits	Do.	1s. 3 3-4d.	,,
Francs	Do.	1·65 1-2	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak and declining, and rates for 3½ per Cents receded to 100 1-8, both for Money and Account, but rallied towards the close and left off at 100 5-16 in both positions; with Threes quoted at 99, nominal.

SHARES.—There has been a downward movement in this Market to-day our list this evening showing a decline of Rs. 50 each, in Madras United Mill shares, and Maneckje Petit; of Rs. 25 each, in China, City of Bombay, Hindustan, and Jewraj Baloo; of Rs. 20; in David; of Rs. 15 in Oriental; and of Rs. 10 in Southern Mahratta. In Miscellaneous Treacher & Co. are Rs. 10 higher. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 5 lower at Rs. 1,325 per share.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 10th November, 1896, as compared with the Statement of 2nd November, 1896:—

LIABILITIES.	November 2. Rs.	A.	P.	November 10. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	6
Reserve Fund	72,00,000	0	0	72,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,55,74,450	7	9	1,52,07,429	10	11
Other Deposits, &c.	5,97,20,810	1	3	5,76,18,010	13	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,54,117	12	4	1,97,795	0	11
Sundries	27,99,261	10	11	28,27,596	8	3
Rs.	10,55,48,640	0	3	10,30,50,862	1	1

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	55,31,477	0	0	53,79,386	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	86,91,472	4	0	86,41,547	12	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,73,42,532	11	6	1,85,11,206	1	6
Accoudts of Credits do.	1,71,86,435	6	11	1,61,04,948	3	5
Bills Discounted, &c.	3,00,88,376	8	10	2,86,25,447	15	7
Balances with other Banks	6,47,098	9	10	7,80,163	5	9
Bullion	2,719	11	4	2,719	11	4
Dead Stock	13,28,023	11	4	13,25,921	3	7
Stamps	8,727	6	3	8,636	2	0
Sundries	13,47,994	4	1	13,49,045	12	7
Cash, &c., at Head Office	91,54,912	14	10	84,57,071	0	6
Do. at Branches	1,42,18,869	7	4	1,38,61,768	12	10
Rs.	10,55,48,640	0	3	10,30,50,862	1	1

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 10th November, 1896:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	16,90,155	Dec.
Do. at Branches	13,23,133	Inc.
Other Deposits	21,02,770	Dec.
Post Bills	56,322	do.

ASSETS.	Rs.	
Bank's Investments	1,99,016	Dec.
Loans	11,68,674	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	10,81,487	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	14,62,929	do.
Cash at Head Office	6,97,841	do.
Do. at Branches	3,57,101	do.

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 7th November 1896.)

Description.	1896.	1895.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	...	...	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	34,341	56,243	...	21,902	...	26,959
Goods	55,696	46,497	9,199	...	2,81,106	...
Other earnings	2,256	3,624	..	1,368	427	...
Total for week	92,293	1,06,364	...	14,071	...	...
Aggregate	17,39,031	14,84457	...	...	2,54,574	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BANDORA.

DEATH.

GODIWALLA—November 15, at his residence, Bandora Hill, Munchershaw, the beloved son of Mr. Pestonjee Nusserwanjee Godiwalla. Funeral will take place this (Monday) noon, at 12.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GUISE—October 30, at Cuttack, the wife of Rivett F. Guise Bengal Police, of a son.

GREWAR—November 8, at Naraingunge, the wife of John Grewar, Engineer, of a son.

PIRIE—November 6, at Sialkote, the wife of Captain Charles Pirie, 18th Bengal Lancers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BOECKEL—STORRY—November 5, at St. John's, Calcutta, Wilhelm Boeckel, of 8, Mangoe Lane, to Elaine Storry.

GEORGE—GREEN—At the Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. C. J. Palmer, M.A., Cam., L. S. George, B.A. Cam., son of Rev. J. George, Pentney Vicarage, Norfolk, to Muriel Edith Green, only daughter of T. H. Green, Esq., J. P. The Wolds, Aldbury, Herts.

DEATHS.

OSBORNE—October 21, at Bunker's Nala, near Bardwan, of malarial fever, Samuel John Osborne, aged 59.

RACE—November 4, at Munmar, after a long and painful illness of 14 months, Margaret Frances, the beloved wife of W. E. Race, Jr., Driver, G. I. P. Railway, Lanauli, aged 23.

VYTHIANATHA IYER—November 10, at Chintadripetta Samuel Chelliah, loving son of John Vythianatha Iyer Inspector of Police, aged 15 years and 8 months.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1896.

THE visitation of bubonic fever makes no headway, but it lingers on notwithstanding the vigorous and sustained measures taken to bring it to an end. Mandvie, the principal seat of the grain trade, in which it first appeared, continues to be the locality in which it recurs with a curious persistence not observable in other districts where the general insanitary conditions are much more pronounced. When a case occurs in one of the great lodging houses called chawls, in the ward of Mandvie, the most thorough cleansing and disinfecting only succeeds in preventing the immediate recurrence of cases in that building. But in a longer or shorter period other cases are reported again and again. In one such building fourteen cases have taken place, in spite of whitewashing and the most thorough cleansing of pipes and gullies. In other districts, the cases that occur are generally traceable in their origin in Mandvie, but when the Health Department take the usual measures for the sanitation of the house and its immediate surroundings, a recurrence of bubonic fever does not recur in that building. The general conditions prevailing in Mandive seem to favour the continuance of the disease, while those prevailing in the rest of the city are unfavourable to it, and it dies out. Whether this peculiarity is due to the fact that the grain trade is concentrated in Mandvie cannot be affirmed in the absence of anything stronger than the presumption justified by the commencement and the continuance of the "plague" in a quarter of the Native Town in many respects very favourably situated. As compared with other quarters cut off from the sea breeze both by geographical position and the absence of wide streets and roadways, the redeeming feature of the ward which holds most of the granaries of the city Mandvie ought to be comparatively healthy. Now it happens that these granaries are haunted by myriads of rats, which the piety of the Bunniah grain merchants make free of the place, giving them complete security against their usual foes, and abundant food. The rodents abound and superabound, and have the free run of every place where human food is stored. Rats are very susceptible to plague. It has been surmised that the plague was infested by rats coming in steamers from Hong Kong to the neighbouring docks. However this may be, the outbreak of plague in Mandvie was hearlded by the death in the granaries of large numbers of rats. Examination showed that they had died of the plague. The inference is strong that the fouling of grain by the sick rats communicated the malady from which they suffered to the people who had the handling of grain—who were undoubtedly the first victims. Exhaustive experiments seem to establish the practical impossibility of the plague germ being communicated by inhalation. It can, however, be easily communicated by tainted food, or contaminated milk, water, or other fluid, or by dust contaminated by emanations from rats or human beings. So far scientific inquiry seems to support and strengthen the belief entertained by Dr. Waters and others that in searching for the causes of the outbreak in Mandvie the conditions under which the grain trade is carried on must not be overlooked.

The investigations of the bacteriological experts, Dr. Haffkine and Mr. Hankin, are being carried on with the indomitable patience required by modern scientific methods. It has been found that the plague bacillus discovered by the Japanese pupil of Pasteur, Dr. Kitisato, is by no means so simple and straightforward a germ as it appears to be in the representations which have appeared in some of the medical journals. It changes its appearance with the rapidity of the detective of fiction. To what extent these changes of form denote changes of potency or morbific intensity it is not as yet possible to decide. It would seem to be established, however, that Kitisato's bacillus represents but one phase in the existence of a multiform enemy of the human race, and it is very necessary to study its life—and death—history as a whole. When it finds a suitable medium, whether in a carefully prepared bath or in the glands of a susceptible patient, it multiplies itself by sub-division incessantly repeated until in a few hours it may be counted in millions. During the process an abundance of toxin of the most virulent kind is given off, and passing into the blood of the victims attacks and poisons the nervous centres. This stage is often attended by high fever, reaching 106° or thereabouts; but that is by no means invariably the case. There are types of plague in which there is little fever. But that seldom makes much difference in the result. The digestive organs become impaired, the circulation suffers, and is the strength of the patient be not sustained, death results from syncope, or paralysis of the heart. If the strength of the patient can be maintained during the crisis recovery is possible. Amongst the vegetarian Bunniahs and Bhattias, who have been the principal victims of the present outbreak, the practice is to give the patient a milk diet. They are not aware that milk is under the circumstances calculated to add to the poison which is endangering life, and make a fatal result inevitable. It cannot be assimilated in the actual condition of the digestive organs, and it soon becomes an additional toxic agent. It is the opinion of medical men who have attentively observed the course of the disease in hundreds of cases, that were they all treated in time, under the best conditions, irrespective of any other consideration than that of saving human life, the mortality might be reduced by 20 to 25 per cent. That is a fact to ponder over, and think out. In the much-decried Municipal Hospital, which has been the object of so much ignorant denunciation, the percentage of recoveries was nearly double that of the average of cases treated in the insanitary surroundings in which they had their origin. In all fevers removal from the locality in which the adverse conditions that produced susceptibility, has been found beneficial, and has frequently proved to be in itself a sufficient remedy. It is reasonable to conclude that the chances of recovery from bubonic fever would be increased by taking the patient away from the influences to which he had succumbed, and placing him in those favourable to recovery. If caste susceptibilities interfere, they must be respected so far as the lives of the public at large are not actually endangered. But it is a matter that deserves the careful consideration of the leaders of the native community. An unnecessary mortality of twenty per cent. is a high price to pay for refusal to adopt the best methods of treatment.

THE insatiable appetite of the Municipal Corporation for information regarding the drainage and sewerage of Bombay, would be more commendable if its results could be more directly traced in a vigorous and resolute endeavour to remedy the grave defects now producing a growing death-rate, and to which the presence of bubonic fever in the city is mainly due. There are not wanting cynics, however, who assert that the constant demand for reports and estimates which is made in the Corporation is resorted to as a reason, or at least an excuse, for continued inaction; that reports are called for and committees appointed for the very purpose of postponing more practical measures. This is perhaps an uncharitable assumption, but it cannot be denied that to some extent appearances are in its favour. We all know for instance that more than two years were spent in allowing a committee of non-experts to discuss the subject of house-connections, and to frame a report described by Mr. Acworth as a "welter of confusion," and that even then many more months had to be spent in framing rules and deciding who should pay the cost. Obviously there is a mean between rushing hastily into costly schemes on the one hand, and the everlasting shelving of projects on the other, by referring them first to one and then to another committee. It is a pity that this middle course should be so persistently avoided. The money that has been spent on the preparation of elaborate reports not only by the officers of the Municipality, but also by experts like Mr. Baldwin Latham, would in the aggregate form a substantial contribution toward the cost of completing the drainage of the city. The latest of these reports comes from the pen of one who, although for some years officially connected with the question of the drainage of the city, was not an engineer. Despite this disadvantage the monograph which Mr. Acworth, the late Municipal Commissioner, has written, and copies of which have now reached Bombay, is undoubtedly a valuable contribution to the copious literature existing on the subject. The "History of the Drainage and Sewerage of Bombay" is a brief and lucid summary of the reports and the work that have gone before, and it gives cogent reasons for the completion of the sewerage system of the city. The late Commissioner took a keen personal interest in the question of drainage while he was chief of the Municipal executive, and he writes with a wide knowledge of the subject. The book adds one more to the many examples that Mr. Acworth's career as Commissioner afforded of his versatility of mind and mastery of complex questions. He is equally at home in writing on the drainage of Bombay as in the compilation from oral tradition of Maratha ballads. It may be hoped that in his retirement from active service, Mr. Acworth will do further work with his pen and turn his attention to topics which will attract a larger circle of readers.

The volume before us, which has been prepared at the request and the cost of the Corporation, has as a frontispiece a map of Bombay, prepared from records of the year 1672. From this it appears at a glance that two centuries ago more than half of the present area of the town and island was covered by the sea. That is to say, instead of being twenty-two square miles in extent, Bombay was less than eleven square miles. Instead of one island, there were seven—Mahim, Worli, and Sion to the north, Mazagon and Bombay in the centre, and Old Woman's island and Colaba to the south. Since then the constant filling of small hollows, occasional large reclamations, and the building of the Hornby and other vellards, have turned the Seven Islands into one unbroken belt of land. The stretch of land lying between the two broken ridges of which Bombay is formed, one north-east and the other south-west, no longer consists of a series of small islands, surrounded by lagoons. The work of reclamation, partly aided by the operations of nature, but mainly undertaken by the citizens themselves, has made Bombay one large and beautiful island. No one who has official connection with the question of Bombay drainage can overlook the important factor in the situation arising from the original characteristic of the natural configuration of Bombay. From it arise many of the difficulties with which the question of drainage is beset. "A large part of the interior," writes Mr. Acworth, "is below mean sea level, some of it even below spring tide low water mark; and nearly the whole of it too slightly elevated to admit of gravitation into the sea at a distant point of outfall." This circumstance has added vastly to the difficulty and expense of drainage, and accounts for the alarming extent to which the island is water-logged in the absence of proper drainage. But it has not been without some melancholy advantage for, as Mr. Acworth says, "by the almost intolerable nuisances caused by the ancient main drain and its surroundings (which are directly attributed to it) it forced upon the city much sooner than might have been expected an energetic search for a remedy." The remedy proposed by Mr. Latham for the districts at levels too low to admit of the sewage gravitating to the outfall, was that of "transmitting power from one central station to a number of points within the district where the sewage should be automatically pumped by means of water at high pressure." In regard to other districts he pointed out that many of the sewers did not work properly because they were silted up with decaying matter. The remedy, he remarked, was to keep the sewers to their legitimate use, to connect with their sewage conduits only, and to reserve the old drains, which admit everything, to their proper use of carrying drain waters only.

The Corporation paid two thousand guineas for this advice, but unfortunately the remedies suggested have, during the six years that have followed, been only very partially applied. Several districts are without sewers, and in others the sewers that have been provided are rendered practically useless by the absence of house-connections. How much remains to be done can be gathered from the sanitary map of the city given at the end of Mr. Acworth's book. The application of the Shone system to the other low level districts has been postponed until its success in Colaba has been demonstrated, and that cannot be done until the house-connections are made there. But surely the efficiency of the system has been sufficiently demonstrated in Rangoon, Karachi, and other tropical cities to render further delay unnecessary. We are glad to observe that Mr. Acworth insists very strongly on the necessity of grappling promptly with the work of draining the parts of the island still unsewered, or insufficiently sewered. He denies that the question presents the great difficulties which those who desire delay are always assevarating. The Corporation need not fear that they will go very far wrong if they adopt the measures recommended by eminent experts like Mr. Latham. As Mr. Acworth very truly observes, "It is no justifiable excuse for delay to make to citizens who are being poisoned in the air they breathe and the ground they live on by festering pools of sewage which there are no means of carrying off that it is difficult to decide between this or the other system." The outburst of bubonic fever in Bombay since these words were penned, and its continuance despite all the palliative measures adopted by the Municipal executive to meet lamentable sanitary defects, give additional point to this emphatic pronouncement. It will doubtless be a costly work to complete the drainage of Bombay, but it is better to spend the money in remedying glaring evils, than in combatting by mere temporary expedients epidemics destructive to the health of the city and to the trade upon which its prosperity so greatly depends. It would have been a wise economy for instance on the part of the Corporation to have re-sewered the Port Trust Estate years back when plans were drawn up for the purpose. It is noteworthy that this work is specially mentioned in the volume before us as urgently required. The warning Mr. Acworth gives at the close of his interesting monograph should not be without effect. "The Corporation exist, they are elected and appointed to decide such questions," he writes, "and ought to be ready to move before they are forced to move, as forsed they must be in the end."

A NOTIFICATION in our advertisement columns announces the change of name of "the Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank, Limited" to "the Commercial Bank of India, Limited." The Bank, with the view of extending its field of operations, has also resolved upon an increase of its capital from two and a-half millions of rupees to four millions. The present shareholders have already taken ten thousand of the new shares, and five thousand have been applied for from outside, so that the success of the measure is assured.

WE hear on the best possible authority that wheat in Bushire is now selling at that place for five and a-half rupees per 124 pounds, and that none is available for export. It has been stated elsewhere that a large quantity of wheat is already on its way from the Persian Gulf to Bombay. This assertion, however, is contradicted. It is doubtful if any wheat whatever has been shipped within the past few weeks from Bushire to Bombay.

OUR troops in India are accustomed to marches which extend over many weeks during the Relief season, but the distances covered are as nothing compared with the mileage which Russian regiment have to accomplish in Northern Asia. In the *Invalide Russe* an account is given by General Grodekoff of a march of 4,700 miles which took nearly a year to complete. It was made by two batteries of Field Artillery and two battalions of Infantry, who actually marched about 2,700 mile. on land, the other 2,000 miles being done by river Their destination was the Eastern Amur region and their voyage down the river of that name was a trying experience, as the rainy season had set in when a start was made on rafts. The long march was accomplished with only trifling loss. Two officers and four soldiers died; two officers and twenty-five men had to be left in hospital along the route: and the artillery lost twenty-nine horses General Grodekoff states that he reviewed the troops on three occasions after arrival and found the men in good condition and excellent spirits. The two regiments and batteries were apparently part of the reinforcements which the Russian Government sent into the Amur and Vladivostock military districts. The march was a fine performance and proves the hardiness of the Russian soldier.

A GOVERNMENT Resolution was issued, last evening, in eply to the long memorial which was addressed to it ten days ago by the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha. Government accept none of its suggestions, considering the provisions of the Famine Code ample for all necessities.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived in Bombay, last evening, from Europe, by the mail steamer Thames were: the Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. W. Gordon; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. H. Hill; and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ameerali, Judges of the Calcutta High Court; Major-General A. R. Badcock, C.B., C.S.I., Commissary-General-in-chief; Major-General Wolseley; Mr. J. W. Orr, barrister-at-law, Prothonotary, Bombay High Court, and others.

MAGISTRATES have often found a difficulty in arriving at a satisfactory definition of drunkenness. Not long ago a witness told the stipendiary at Liverpool that the only sure test of a man being drunk was when he tried to light his pipe at a pump. A defendant told the same magistrate that a man should be unable to walk before he is charged. However, opinions may differ between the dock and the witness-box, there does not seem to be any doubt in the mind of the founder and commanding officer of the Corps of Commissionaires, Sir Edward Walter, K.C.B., who, in the rules and regulations of that body, says:—"Such charges as "being under the influence of drink," "having been drinking," etc., are not recognised by the regulations. A commissionaire who would be unfit for duty in a powder magazine in consequence of his intemperance in drinking is equally unfit for any service as a commissionaire, and unless the evidence is quite satisfactory on this particular point the charge of drunkenness will be considered as proved; in short, a commissionaire who is not perfectly sober, in the most unrestricted sense of the term, is drunk, and will be treated accordingly." Sir Edward Walter is not himself an abstainer, nor has he ever been, which makes his strict discipline all the more remarkable.

WHEN David in his haste made a memorable remark regarding the tendency of humanity to economise the truth, his experience had been mainly gathered from converse with the ancestors of the Hebrew race; and of all races the Jews are perhaps the most conservative of their ancient traditions. Hence the exceeding bitter cry of Judge Bacon at Bloomsbury regarding his "utter incapability of compelling a Hebrew witness to tell the truth." Judge Bacon evidently said this also in his haste, or perhaps we should say, in one of his "rasher" moments.

COLONEL EDEN, who is under trial for sending a challenge to another gentleman to meet him abroad "after the German fashion," meant doubtless the old German fashion. The new German fashion has been illustrated in the trials concluded at Dusseldorf, where six sentences of fine and imprisonment have been the ultimate result of quite a crop of challenges, wherein not a drop of blood has been shed. "Courts of Honour" are evidently not very different from other goods "made in Germany."

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HORSELESS CARRIAGE ACT IN FORCE IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The law for permitting horseless carriages on the public roads came into operation yesterday, when thirty autocars mostly driven by petroleum and rest by electricity started from the Hotel Metropole in the presence of an enormous crowd of spectators to Brighton.

The weather was wretched and the roads in a very bad state.

About a dozen only of the cars which started succeeded in reaching Brighton and the remainder collapsed en route.

At Crawley a child was run over by one of the cars and injured.

THE RISE IN THE RUPEE.

GREAT EFFLUX OF GOLD EXPECTED.

The newspapers are beginning to discuss the prospect of the efflux of gold to India in view of the rise in the value of the rupee, and say it is calculated to disturb the London money market.

THE VENEZUELA ARBITRATION.

Nov. 14.

The decision of the Venezuela arbitration court is not expected to be made before a year hence.

THE GERMAN PRESS ON THE SETTLEMENT.

The German Press share the misgivings of the French press as to the effect of the Venezuela settlement, regarding it as an admission on the part of Great Britain of the right of the United States to supersede any American Republic in dispute with European Powers. Germany, they add, would never be bound by such a precedent.

AMERICA AND CUBA.

The American jingoes are reviving the anti-Spanish feeling on the agitation on Cuba question.

LORD LANSDOWNE AND THE NEED OF AN EFFICIENT ARMY.

Lord Lansdowne, speaking at the Colston banquet at Bristol, yesterday, protested against the apathy of the public in military matters, and urged the need of a thoroughly efficient Army.

ITALY AND ABYSSINIA.

According to an accredited report, Signor Nerazzini, the special Italian envoy sent to Abyssinia, has concluded the preliminaries of peace with King Menelik, which are very favourable to the latter.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The transport Victoria has arrived in the Solent from Bombay.

AFFAIRS IN WEST AFRICA.

The Niger Company is preparing a large military expedition which, it is believed, will operate against the Ilorins.

Thirty-five British officers have been engaged for the expedition.

THE DYNAMITE CONSPIRACY.

Bell, the dynamiter, has been committed to take his trial.

The police agent, Jones, testified that he wormed himself into the Secret Irish Revolutionary Society in New York with which Tynan and Bell were connected.

SIRDAR KITCHENER.

It is reported that Sirdar Kitchener, at the request of the military authorities, has postponed his return to Egypt for ten days.

THE SPY IN DERVISH DISGUISE.

The Austrian lately arrested at Suakin in Dervish disguise, and seeking to penetrate into the Soudan, turns out to be one Unger, who was possessed of passports and elaborate Dervish drill books, and also papers showing him to be correspondent of several journals.

THE WAY TO AN ANGLO-RUSSIAN "ENTENTE."

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 14.

The *Novosti* says that the best way to secure an Anglo-Russian "entente" is to allow Russia free egress from the Black Sea and to acquire a port on the Pacific which is never ice-blocked.

GRAIN RIOT IN HYDERABAD.

REPORTED DEATHS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 13.

The grain markets were greatly agitated this afternoon owing to a rumour having been carried into Secunderabad that shops had been looted in Hyderabad City. The local shops immediately closed, and the bazaars assumed a lifeless, melancholy aspect for two hours, when the police headed by Mr. Crawford induced the shopkeepers to reopen. But the alarm was repeated later in the afternoon by a pack of idlers, who ran through the streets exclaiming the city of Hyderabad had been plundered. This frightened all the grain dealers and shopkeepers into closing their premises a second time and refusing patronage under any circumstances. The result is that the poorer classes are helpless until relief in some form or another comes to them. The Bunniahs, shops can scarcely be expected to be safe. There is no immediate cause for alarm though anxieties are depicted everywhere. The rumour from the city appeared groundless. Yet the dealers make the market a stronghold for ruinous prices which consumers so far decline to entertain. The prices of food stuffs rose from 21 to 24 rupees in a few hours to-day; and this is attributed to the inaction of Government who called a special meeting yesterday to concert measures for relief, but effected nothing definite.

The Secunderabad police have since the afternoon been distributed over the inflammable quarters.

LATER.

Information reached here at 5 o'clock that a serious riot had broken out in the city and suburbs. The Residency bazaars were in particular in a state of the wildest despair. Thousands of disaffected people thronged the streets and plundered the Bunniah shops outright.

The Residency police were unable to cope with the disturbance, and the military will have be called out. Lathis and armed weapons have been freely used in the affray, and several deaths are believed to have occurred.

Reliable information to this effect, however, is still wanting. Women and children are badly treated by the rioters, who have smashed the shops and terrified the unfortunate people.

ANOTHER FRONTIER RAID.

THE NEED FOR GARRISONING SIBI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 14.

Some slight trouble is reported from the Kelat Border. Alayar Khan, who fled from British territory some time ago, and took refuge in Afghanistan, has returned with a small band of men and has raided several villages, driving away herds of cattle and killing some tribesmen who have resisted him.

A party of 15 troopers of the 5th Bombay Cavalry, fifty sepoys of the 16th Bombay Infantry, and detachments of Levies under Ahmed Jan Khan, Inspector of Police has been sent out in pursuit of the raiders.

A detachment of 16th proceeded to the Panjpia and the main body to Gundi.

Much alarm exists in border villages as Alayar Khan has not failed to present himself where no troops are stationed. Forces are now being sent along the frontier.

The recent raid of Marris upon the Hunnai Railway has directed attention to the defenceless state of Sibi, and the Local Municipality in an address to the new agent to the Governor-General of Beluchistan touches upon this point and suggests that the town should be garrisoned from Jacobabad. Mr. Barnes is quite agreed as to the necessity for stationing troops in the place, and promised to represent the matter to the Government of India.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Oolobaria left here this afternoon.

HONGKONG, Nov. 14.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Kaisar-i-Hind arrived here this afternoon from Bombay.

MARSEILLES, Nov. 14.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. India arrived here from Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, Nov. 15.

Mail steamer Rohilla, from Bombay, arrived.
Mail steamer Sumatra, from Calcutta, arrived.

The Austrian Lloyd's s s Imperatrix from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on Saturday 14 inst. morning and is expected to arrive here on Thursday morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 27-32
The Manchester Market has been firmer.	
2½ per cent. Consols	110 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102⅓
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	119
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63¼
Bar Silver	29 13-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	65,000	Bales.
" " Surats	3,000	"
" Imports of Cotton	190,000	"
" Surats	1,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	525,000	"
" " Surats	30,000	"

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

THE EFFECT OF THE LATE SCARE ON TRADE.

The bubonic fever continues unabated in different wards, but for the time being the attention of the public is diverted to the greater problem of the day—the impending famine in India. But perhaps all our readers do not know that the mischief produced by the alarmists is to a certain extent irreparable. Owing to the scare that was created three weeks ago, people left Bombay by hundreds. Trade was greatly impeded owing to the exodus of the people, and now merchants and traders find it difficult to get their outstandings. Besides people do not come to make purchases, and the merchants have large stocks of all kinds in hand. Some of the petty dealers will have to suffer heavily owing to their stock being unsold down, as interest on the capital and the expenses of keeping establishment go on increasing. Not only the petty dealers but even large importers of merchandise are also put to inconvenience and difficulty. One merchant who is worth several lakhs of rupees is said to be greatly inconvenienced owing to certain articles of merchandise lying undisposed of in stock, and others are similarly situated. Nothing more embarrasing to a merchant than that to have to keep his stock locked up in his godowns. Even if he sells his goods at a loss, he may not be in a tight place so long as he gets cash in hand; but no sale means great danger, if not ruin. This state of things is said to be general in the markets, and is due to the false alarms that disturbed the people and caused the exodus.

The returns for the twenty-four hours ending on Saturday, at 10 a.m., show that there were nine fresh cased and nine deaths. As we pointed out some days ago, there is a tendency for cases to increase in the C ward. While Mandvie ward continues to show a decrease, the Bholeshwar and Dhobie Talao Districts show unmistakable signs in the opposite direction. The Municipal authorities have directed their attention in right earnest to these districts and adopted stringent sanitary measures to stamp out the disease. It is alleged that two cases have occurred among Parsees at Dhobie Talao. These alleged cases have created something approaching a panic among the Parsees. Uneasiness is also felt amongst some few Europeans on account of the fever having proved fatal to Mr. Orford Sherman. Various conjectures are rife as to the circumstances under which the disease was contracted. It is alleged by some of his personal friends that he went into the affected districts a short time back to take photographs for a home magazine. In Mandvie ward there were three new cases and five deaths for the twenty-four hours ending on Saturday forenoon. Two deaths were reported in the C ward (Bhuleshwar). In D ward (Khetwady) there was one case and one death. In Colaba there was one death, but no fresh case was reported. In all 655 cases have been reported up to date, and of these 469 have proved fatal.

In reference to the continuance of this unwelcome visitation, a correspondent, who has given the whole subject considerable attention, writes urging the prosecution of more vigorous measures for stamping out the disease. "I believe," he writes, "that if a proper system of nursing, dieting, and attending patients is adopted, the percentage of mortality will be more favourable. As the option of the place of treatment is now left to the patients or to their friends and relatives, I commend this consideration to the *jamats* or caste leaders. However skilful a doctor may be, the nursing, feeding, and general comforts of his patients are the chief bases of his success, and despite the patient's friends being moved with very kindly feelings, it can hardly be gainsaid that these points are largely, if not completely, overlooked at present. Segregation combined with the advantages, that accompanies it, offers the patients more chances of recovery than the present system, and on the ground of humanity alone should be resorted to. Carried out under proper supervision and in full conformity with caste and religious observances in all details by their own community, the removal from the place of infection into a healthier atmosphere and well-ventilated rooms with more comfortable beds, would tell greatly in favour of patients, and many recoveries could be effected. In the absence of such arrangements, many a patient is yielding his life to superstition, idle tradition, and groundless fear. Probably the mortality near the Samuel Street Jamatkhana may be accounted for in this manner."

THE AHMEDABAD-PRANTEJ RAILWAY.

The Executive Engineer reports further satisfactory progress made during last month with this line. Work on the major bridges has been pushed on, and all the culverts along the line are completed. The ballast to the extent of ninety per cent. is either laid or available. All the staff quarters, between Ahmedabad and Prantej, are completed. Ninety per cent. of the station and office furniture is manufactured, and all the mile and gradient posts are supplied. The telegraph line is being completed throughout also.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.

THE BISMARCK REVELATIONS.

All over Europe the principal topic of discussion at the present moment is the sensational announcement made a few days ago by the *Hamburger Nachrichten* as to the former existence of a secret alliance between Germany and Russia, by which those two Powers agreed to remain neutral in the event of either being attacked by a third Power. The disclosure came about in this way. Prince Bismarck for reasons best known to himself recently made public a letter written by himself to "William the Great," as the old Kaiser is now styled in Germany, accusing Gortchakoff of having sown the seeds of a Franco-Russian understanding as far back as 1875. A Berlin Radical paper, the *Vossische Zeitung*, replied that Gortchakoff retired from office in 1882 and died in 1883; but Prince Bismarck remained Chancellor until 1890, and consequently there was plenty of time to have effected an arrangement with the Muscovite power if Gortchakoff was the only obstacle. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* thereupon let the cat out of the bag. The good understanding between Germany and Russia was, Bismarck's organ explained, restored at Skierniewice soon after Alexander III. came to the throne, and it continued until Count von Caprivi appeared upon the scene. According to the *Hamburger Nachrichten* it was not Russia who withdrew although she was "irritated at the change of Chancellors." The responsibility for the abandonment of the mutual agreement rested upon the shoulders of Prince Bismarck's successor. So, remarks the Bismarckian journal, "arose Kronstadt with the Marseillaise and the first approachement between the absolute Monarchy and the French Republic, due in our opinion exclusively to the mistakes of the Caprivian policy which obliged Russia to seek in France the security dear to European statesmen." The unexpected intelligence communicated to the world by the Hamburg paper naturally at first created great excitement in the Austrian capital, and the *Neue Freie Presse* as well as other journals spoke out their mind in a manner that must have made the ears of the Squire of Friedrichsruh tingle. "It is impossible," said the *Neue Freie Presse*, "to avoid the conviction that whereas the Austro-German *entente* was to serve as a mainstay in case Russia did not fulfil the engagements under the treaty of neutrality, the alliance with Russia would provide for the contingency of Austria's dissolving her alliance with Germany." The *Neue Freie Presse* on a review of the whole circumstances concluded that the Bismarckian betrayal would certainly not contribute to consolidate the Triple Alliance, an admission as candid as it is obvious. The second thoughts of Austrian publicists and politicians are, that although things are bad they might have been worse. It is pointed out that if a treaty of neutrality did exist between Germany and Russia—as to which there is now no reason for any doubts—it ought to have been submitted to Austria-Hungary on the same principle as the Austro-German compact was communicated to the Czar when it was signed. Such concealment is regarded as a proof of insincerity, but there is this consolation, that it occurred under the Bismarckian regime and that the refusal of Count von Caprivi to renew the obligation shows that the present German Emperor is loyal to Austria-Hungary. The view taken of the matter in Austrian official circles apparently is that the less said the soonest mended. The Government organs in Austria have left the subject severely alone, and it was not until after a communique had appeared in Berlin that any official or semi-official intimation was made through the Viena Press. The German communique has been described in Austria as short but not sweet. It commences by saying that the Government had been repeatedly asked to make some rejoinder. "We are empowered to state that none will be made. Diplomatic events of the kind mentioned by the *Hamburger Nachrichten* belong from their very nature to the strictest secrets of State, the conscientious preservation of which is enjoined by international duty. Violation of this duty would prejudice

IMPORTANT STATE INTERESTS.

The Imperial Government must, therefore, decline all explanation. In regard to those statements, it will neither correct what is false nor supplement what is incomplete, being convinced that the confidence of other Powers in the sincerity of German policy and in its fidelity to engagements is too firmly established to be shaken by 'revelations' of the kind in question." The immediate effect of these statements was to remove any misgivings that might have been entertained as to the authority of the Hamburg news. The inspired paragraph in yesterday's issue of the *Fremdenblatt* concludes as follows:—"We do not believe that, either during the Austro-German *entente* or during the existence of the Triple Alliance, there has been a single moment in which the confidence of the allies in one another has been shaken or that a doubt as to their intentions would have been justified. Such alliances, which involve the most vital interests of millions, which maintain the peace of the world for decades, and which have proved their preservative power, do not rest upon a basis of tactical manœuvres or on the sudden inspirations of any individual statesman. They are supported by the peoples whose interests and feelings they embody, they are guaranteed by those monarchs whose loyalty and sincerity are beyond all possibility of doubt and who are in agreement as to their most sacred duties towards their respective peoples." There is naturally much speculation as to what Prince Bismarck's real object was in disclosing a State secret of so much importance. One theory is that the whole affair is an ugly quarrel between the House of Bismarck and the House of Hohen Zollern. Another explanation, and one which finds supporters in more than one European capital, is that he thinks that the Triple Alliance has fulfilled its object and that a fresh arrangement is needed. A third hypothesis is that he was prompted by two main desires—he wished first to create a complete if somewhat sensational diversion in favour of the Tripple Alliance; and secondly, he is undoubtedly anxious to prevent any attempt on the part of the German Government to

IMPROVE ITS RELATIONS

with Great Britain, since, in his eyes, the degree of cordiality prevailing between England and Germany is always the measure of Russian mistrust of the latter Power. Some people might find confirmation of the latter assumption in an interview which a Hamburg contributor of *Neue Freie Presse* has had with a German statesman who said he could very well imagine certain situations in which his own country might consider it a duty towards herself to support a Franco-Russian co-operation against England. Indeed, such situations had already begun to develop. He referred to the Far East. He did not believe that Germany could avoid the consequences of her former policy even if she wanted to do so, which he did not think likely. The participation of Germany appeared advisable exclusively in order to recover touch with Russia. There were no German interests to be found which required an estrangement from Russia or opposition to Russian policy. Germany had for decades past favoured the free development of France in every direction with the exception of Alsace-Lorraine; for instance, in Tunis, in India, and in Africa. It was of importance for Germany to see that Russia obtained satisfaction rather in the East against England than in the West against Germany herself. He saw, moreovor, no reason why Germany should oppose Russia's plans in Asia. After having once taken Russia's hand Germany must continue to hold it fast in questions where her own interests did not require the contrary. He added that the greatest of all pending questions is undoubtedly the antagonism between Russia and England. It was at first supposed that the statesman who had thus shown himself so amiable towards this country was Prince Bismarck, but he denies the soft impeachment. He does not, however, say that it was not his son, Count Herbert Bismarck.

PRINCE BISMARCK AND KAISER WILLIAM.

There have of course been many references during the past few days to the Arnim story, and a Paris journal informs us this morning that the Emperor is meditating the adoption of certain extreme measures to show his displeasure of the action of the ex-Chancellor. *A propos* no small amount of astonishment has been caused in Germany by the audacious tone of an article that under the heading, "Mene Tekel, Peres," appears in the current number of the *Zukunft*, a well-known weekly review devoted to Prince Bismarck. After referring to the Franco-Russian alliance and its causes, the writer says that Germans cannot, in view of the results of the last six years, refrain from asking their Emperor whether it was indeed necessary to remove with ruthless hand the man who raised the position of the Hohenzoliern House, assured Prussia's military power, founded the German Empire, and prepared the future of German influence. Such questions may easily become dangerous to the Prince to whom they are addressed, however good his intentions may be. Ranke blames Louis XVI. for his continual wavering between two opposing sets of ideas and for his lack of confidence in his advisers. Germans would fain see their Fatherland saved from horrors such as those accomplished on the site of the Place de la Concorde, but it would be criminal to ignore the dark cloud slowly but threateningly gathering on the German horizon, criminal also to keep silent in the face of fact that the storm which drove the clouds together swept from the highest watch-tower where the greatest serenity should prevail. The German Empire is

AN ARTIFICIAL PRODUCT

slowly created, to the maintenance of which are necessary a steady hand and an eye acquainted with the course of history. The Empire cannot endure another six years such as the last, and must summon all its powers for the decisive struggle which destiny does not seem inclined to spare it. After referring to the Triple Alliance as now but a fair show, the writer proceeds to attack the young Czar. The Russian monarch, we are told, is intelligent enough to know the meaning of his visit to France, and evidently accepted unwillingly the invitation of the German Emperor to Wiesbaden. The brevity and the stiffness of his visit were in striking contrast to his Parisian mood, and the German nation's self-respect leads it to hope that attention so reluctantly submitted to may not be repeated. Henceforth the Czar of Russia is for Germany a stranger whom one treats politely, but does not overwhelm with favours or greet with jubilation. The most remarkable thing perhaps in this remarkable article is not its boldness in censuring the Emperor for his treatment of Prince Bismarck or its condemnation of the Czar, but the absence of any abuse of England. However, if the *Zukunft* can publish a long-drawn-out article on the political situation without dragging in the iniquities of this country, it is more than its daily contemporaries can do, and it is quite in the natural order of things that the *Cologne Gazette* should be writing diatribes about those wicked English Chauvinists who are attempting to sow discord between the parties to the Triple Alliance in order to weaken the Alliance and thereby to render Germany amenable to the service of English interests.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

M. de Blowitz, the leading correspondent, as he is justly entitled to be called, has a French friend of twenty-five years' standing who has sat in three Parliaments, has twice been a Minister, knows Europe thoroughly and has kept up influential relations at home and abroad. That friend has always evinced a desire to keep the *Times'* representative informed of what goes on, and having just returned from travelling through Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Italy has taken M. de Blowitz into his confidence. This anonymous but important personage reports that all the conversation he had held during his fortnight's tour ended with the question, "What about Egypt." Five years ago, shortly before Kronstadt, he made almost the same journey, but scarcely anyone uttered a word on Egypt, or, if it was mentioned, it was in an unconcerned or resigned tone, as of a settled fact. All this has now changed, and Egypt is the paramount question. He proceeded:—"Now, what prevents France and England from being in accord in this everlasting question. Hanotaux said to me one day—'But for the Egyptian question, give me a sheet of paper and a pencil and I undertake in five minutes to settle all the other questions pending between us and England'—and Hanotaux, whom I have known from the beginning, never says anything without having weighed it." He went on to say:—"Assuredly no statesman worthy of the name either in France or elsewhere now thinks of saying to England

'MAKE WAY FOR ME.'

What we want is that England, instead of remaining in Egypt against our will, should remain with our consent, that her stay should be settled by common consent, and that she should receive compensation for the good will, deference, and loyalty shown by her in discussing the question. M. de Courcel recently said to me:—'I only wish Lord Salisbury would agree to enter into conversation on the subject, but as soon as I attempt it he changes the subject. Can England cherish the design of remaining there in spite of everybody? Surely not, for in that case this Egyptian question would end by absorbing all her forces and handicapping all her enterprises." After pointing out that the French are much less our rivals than Germany is, he complained that English statesmen just now are a riddle. It almost looks as if they want to show disdain for Continental States. For three months the Paris Embassy has been virtually vacant, and even the First Secretary is no longer there. Every week a fresh delay in Sir Edmund Monson's arrival is announced. Paris seems in the eyes of the English Cabinet to be a *quantite negligeable*. This always makes two great nations ill at ease and should be put a stop to. Nobody thinks of humiliating England, but nobody wants to be humiliated by her, and this has the appearance of it. There is now but one real cause of disquietude, and this is it. It is England's refusal to admit that Europe is entitled to seek with her, and with strict recognition of her rights and dignity, a solution satisfactory to all, and to herself first of all. This once admitted, the latent irritation between France and England will disapper, and France will have every interest in dispelling irritation also between England and Russia. M. De Blovitz declares that these are the utterances of a man who correctly expresses the real ideas of those now representing and directing French public opinion. Here in England we have had several more or less interesting declarations on the vexed Egyptian question. General Sir John Adye, who would be greatly offended if anybody called him a Jingo, puts

THE CASE FOR ENGLAND

very clearly. He usefully recalls the circumstances including the death of the late Khedive and the inexperience of his successor that have tended not only to prolong our stay in the country, but to render the date of our departure uncertain and indefinite. There has been no breach of trust, but a change of policy owing to unforeseen events. He also reminds us that, although we are sometimes accused of insincerity in the non-fulfilment of our original intentions, it is well known that not only in France, but in other countries, there are large numbers of people who, having great financial interests involved in Egypt regard our action throughout with approval, not only as beneficial to the inhabitants of the country, but also to the general interests of Europe. In fact, Sir John Adye's belief is that our position and policy are fully apreciated by the Governments of the chief Powers of Europe, and that probably not one of them is really anxious that we should depart from Egypt. The Duke of Argyll in the interesting letter he has written to the *Times* on the discreditable conduct of the Governments "which call themselves the 'Great Powers'" in allowing their

TERRITORIAL GREEDINESS

to paralyse their action with reference to Turkey, protests against the "irrelevant and cowardly advice," that we should abandon our really glorious work in Egypt. "What men call accident," says the Duke, "has thrown the work upon us. We do not gain one sixpence of revenue from the power we have acquired in Egypt." We are, he observes, working there, if any nation ever did, in the purest interests of humanity and of civilization. The beneficient results are notorious to all the world. "Let us," he adds "not retreat before a more senseless and discreditable jealousy on the part of other Powers, who, within their own spheres of influence, are nowhere doing any work one-half so good." On Wednesday evening, Lord Charles Beresford opened a debate at the Constitutional Club on "The British Occupation in Egypt," and expressed his views with characteristic courage. He thinks that we made a mistake in not in 1882 declaring a protectorate over Egypt, as France did in *Times* and in Madagascar, and as every country in Europe expected us to do. Of the work we have done in the Valley of the Nile, Lord Charles spoke with great enthusiasm, as he was entitled to do, for he knows Egypt as an annual visitor. Lord Cromer, the noble and gallant speaker declared, has achieved more for Egypt and the Egyptians than did Rameses the Great, and the work of the present British Minister would be more lasting and

BENEFICIAL TO THE PEOPLE.

So far from the Egyptians objecting to our being there, Lord Charles believes that if a *plebisete* could be taken to-morrow, they would wish us to remain. He made no complaint, he said, against what France and Russia had done at Bizerta and Batum; but wished to point out, in reply to the invitation to us to leave Egypt, that both of those places had been strongly fortified contrary to treaty obligations and against definite understandings. This was done without war, or the semblance of war; he did not believe there would be a war, or the semblance of war, if Great Britain found that under the altered circumstances it was necessary to change our policy with regard to Egypt and the Sudan. If we drifted on demands might be made at an inconvenient moment, and our choice would be between war or humilating departure from Egypt. He strongly insisted upon the necessity of knowing our own minds. If we were going to leave Egypt, let us leave now. If we intended to remain, let us, without rudeness, without bluster, point out that changed circumstances had altered our position, as changed circumstances had frequently altered the policy of other countries and revoked treaties without comment or explanation. Mr. H. M. Stanley, M.P., in a letter to the Paris *Figaro*, strikes a rather different note. He does not say, like Lord C. Beresford, that it has become impossible for us to leave Egypt, but affirms that the "great majority of Englishmen" are in favour of our coming away when the adherents of Mahdism have been driven back into the desert and the navigable waters are protected by gunboats.

THE SUN YAT SEN CASE.

The prompt action taken by Lord Salisbury in ordering the immediate release of the Chinese doctor imprisoned at the Chinese Legation, calls for no special praise, as it was obviously the right thing to do, but there is a general wish that the Prime Minister will, if he has not already done so, adopt further measures to mark his disapproval of this extraordinary and inexplicable outrage. That Sir Halliday Macartney himself, as the *Times* puts it, an Englishman, should have taken any part in a transaction doomed to failure passes comprehension, and one important journal goes so far as to express its decided opinion that he is unfit for the position he occupies. He has written a curious defence of his conduct. He denies once more that there was any inveiglement but he does not deny that there was detention, and apparently from his allusion to "pundits of international law" still thinks that the Chinese diplomats—save the mark!—were justified in keeping their unfortunate contryman under lock and key. One of these despised pundits of international law, Professor E. T. Holland, points out that Sun Yat Sen, while on British soil as a *sulditus temporarius*, was under the protection of our laws, and his confinement in the Chinese Legation was a high offence against the rights of the British Crown. Professor Holland also observes that a refusal on the part of the Chinese Minister to release his prisoner would have been a sufficient ground for requesting him to leave the country. If this mode of proceeding would have been too dilatory for the exigencies of the case, it can hardly be doubted that the circumstances would have justified an entry upon the Legation premises by the London police. If it be really true that Li Hung Chang has been appointed Foreign Minister and at the same time awarded punishment for making an unauthorized visit to the Dowager Empress—the best thing he can do is to make a change at the Legation in Portland place and send as Chinese representative to England some way who as at least an elementary acquaintance with International usages.

THE LIBERAL LEADERSHIP.

The demoralizing effect on the Liberal party of the present state of things is seen in many ways, and I cannot help thinking that the extreme difficulty experienced in getting a suitable candidate for East Bradford has been mainly due to the confusion prevailing at head-quarters as the result of Lord Rosebery's retirement. The general feeling of both Rosebery its and Harcourtians a fortnight ago was to remain quiet and to take no steps to appoint a successor to the late leader. Many Li berals, however, prophesy that before very long it will be the general opinion of the party that to keep the leadership open indefinitely would seriously hamper the work of the Opposition. Mr. Labouchere, in a speech he made at Northampton, revealed one or two secrets, with the object evidently of making the path less easy for Lord Rosebery's return to the supreme command. In the first place he announced as a positive fact that Lord Rosebery threatened to resign and "wreck the Liberal party" if the Cabinet would not agree to the making of the Uganda Railway. Secondly he declared that Mr. Gladstone offered to remain leader of the party, provided that they would agree to a dissolution and go to the country on the issue of lords *versus* people. Something of the same kind has been said before, but never with such directness. Mr. Labouchere, who is sneered at by the paper which he used to own as the Great Elector, rejoices "in the interest of democracy at the resignation of Lord Rosebery, and said that the leadership was not vacant. In his view, the leadership was not vacant. Sir William Harcourt was his leader, and if by any chance they lost Sir William Harcourt, his private opinion was that Mr. John Morley was the best Radical of the lot. Possibly, when the true inwardness of Lord Rosebery's retirement comes to be better known, it will be found that Mr. Morley had something to do it." Unless he is much misrepresented, Mr. Morley's dissatisfaction with Lord Rosebery's leadership has not been exceeded by Mr. Labouchere's discontent, though possibly not for quite identical reasons.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Capt. J. M. Glubb, Ben. Ret.; Sir Albert Sassoon; Lord Alexander Paget; Lord Farnham; Sir C. Rashleigh, Bart.; Rear-Admiral W. Stewart, C.B.; Rev. Carr John Glyn; Dr. G. Harley; M. Challemel-Lacour; and Dowager Duchess of Leeds.

THE RETURN OF THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

The hired Transport Vadala (Captain L. P. Wadge) sailed yesterday for Suakin, via Aden, to bring back a part of the Indian Contingent. The steamer Virawa, of the Brttish India Company, has also been taken up by Government for transport service. The vessel is at present at Calcutta, where she is being fitted up for the purpose, and will proceed direct to Suakin on or about the 17th instant. Two other vessels will be engaged in Bombay for the purpose, and they will probably be the s. s. Peshawur of the P. and O. Co., and the s. s. Loodhiana of the British India Company.

The American Temperance women have dropped into poetry. Here is a sample of the verses contained in their latest catechism:

There is a little drinking house
That every one can close.
The door that leads into this house
Is just beneath the nose.

Not exactly poetic this, as the *Boston Herald* remarks, but physiologically correct.

THE IMPENDING FAMINE.

Discouraging reports as to the failure of crops and the abnormal increase in the prices of cotton, continue to pour in from different parts of the Bombay Presidency. As we have already stated, the crop in Guzerat cannot be spoken of as a total failure as in the Deccan. But whether the harvest is good or bad it does not seem to affect the profits of the grain-dealers, who have not been slow to take the opportunity of the scarcity in other provinces to raise the prices of grain to fancy rates. The consequence is that even where there is plenty of grain the poor are unable to purchase it. In Surat and other places the grain-dealers are chiefly Marwarees. The movement started by the philanthropic citizens for selling grain to the poor is most commendable, but it will not in the least tend to make the grain-dealers amenable to reason unless the promoters of the movement can buy the grain as well as sell it at cheap rates. If the poor people do not go to buy it from the grain-dealers, it is not a matter of much consequence to them, as the promoters of the various grain associations will have no other recourse but to go to them, unless indeed foreign corn is imported. The dealers enter into contract with cultivators long before the monsoon to buy grain at certain prices, and they advance money to the cultivators, who are charged a certain rate of interest. In years of short harvest the contracts are in all respects favourable to the grain-dealers.

In Baroda, as we have said before, the crop estimates, though not up to the average, are not altogether discouraging. In Surat and Broach districts also the crops are too good for famine to necessarily ensue, but all the same the calamity is as great as in other parts of the Presidency, for the grain-dealers have increased their prices by twenty-five to forty per cent. The Deccan, where there is a very poor crop, is receiving the first attention of Government, but the state of things in other parts of the Presidency is also engaging the careful consideration of the authorities.

PHILANTROPIC EFFORTS IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Govindji Thakersi Mulji is continuing to do his best in the direction of affording relief to the poor sufferers by famine. In consultation with Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart., he has caused two or three grain shops to be opened in Bombay, one of them being on the ground-floor of his own house in Hanuman Lane. Mr. Vithaldass Damoder Thakersi, Mr. Narandass Purshotamdass, Mr. Lakhmidas Khimji, Mr. Morarji Gokuldass and others are also doing their best to afford relief to the poor.

The joint stock company's work is still delayed owing to the prospectus and the articles of association not being ready. On Saturday, Khan Bahadur Kuverji Taraporewalla, C.I.E., the Dewan of Kolhapur, wired to Mr. Govindji Thakersi Mulji to send him a prospectus of the company, promising to do his best to subscribe the shares. The Maharaja of Kolhapur and the public of the State are to be commended on coming forward to aid in the promotion of the company. Similar telegrams have been received for all parts of the Presidency, and one has even been sent for the distant Red Sea port of Arabia. The prospectus will be sent to the inquirers as soon as it is ready to-day, and the allotment of shares will be pushed forward. We are informed that Mr. Govindji has appealed to Mr. John Marshall, the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, for help in allotting the shares of the company, and Mr. Marshall is said to have promised in reply that he will do all he can to promote the movement.

The Hon'ble Mr. Navroji N. Wadia, C.I.E., has drawn up a project to help the poorer Parsees, independently of the help rendered by the Parsee Punchayat, which, as already intimated, has started a fund to give an increased dole every month for a year to the beneficiaries of the funds at the disposal of the Punchayat. Already Rs. 5,358 have been subscribed, and the remaining sum of Rs. 2,000 will, no doubt, be forthcoming in a couple of days. But, as we pointed out the other day, this help will be insufficient, and will not afford relief to people other than those receiving doles from the Punchayat. The Hon'ble Mr. Wadia has taken this aspect of the situation in view, and is now endeavouring to meet it. He has decided to start a fund wherewith to buy grain through the instrumentality of a committees, to be appointed in different towns of the Presidency. The capital required for the purpose will amount to at least two lakhs of rupees. Mr. Wadia proposes to sell the grain at not more than ten per cent. above the prices ruling last year. He thinks that there will be a loss of Rs. 40,000 on the outlay of two lakhs of rupees. Mr. Wadia estimates that about two thousand families will take advantage of the scheme, and he proposes to open shop, in the Fort, Dhobie Talao, Girgaum, Khetwady, out-Fort and Mazagon. Shops are also to be opened in towns and villages in the mofussil, and will be worked by different sub-committees.

Another correspondent writes:—

Mr. Govindjee Thackersey Mooljee, who has interested himself in supplying grain at cheap rates to those suffering from the prevailing scarcity, has caused a shop to be opened in Poona experimentally for a month, where grain will be sold to the poor inhabitants. Grain worth Rs. 22,000 has been purchased for sale in the shop, Rs. 15,000 worth being bought in Poona, and Rs. 7,000 worth in Bombay. Mr. Narandas Purshotumdas, of the firm of Messrs. Narandas Rajaram, is at present in the former city, and is superintending the arrangements for the sale of grain there to the poor.

The articles of association and the prospectus of the Grain Trading Company, started by Mr. Govindjee, were expected to be completed on Saturday, but were not finished owing to certain difficulties. These will be ready in two or three days more.

On Saturday, the Dewan of Kolhapur, in order to evince his sympathy for the movement originated by Mr. Govindjee, sent him a telegram, asking for a copy of the prospectus, and offering to subscribe for a number of shares of the value of Rs. 100 each. Mr. Govindjee, in a return telegram, thanked the Dewan for his sympathy with the movement and promised to send him the prospectus as soon as it was ready. A similar reply was sent by Mr. Govindjee to Mr. Hajee Jainalli Raja Huseinkhan, a local resident, who offered to purchase shares in the company. Mr. Govindjee having solicited the aid of Mr. John Marshal, the secretary of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, in getting the shares subscribed for, the latter gentleman has replied that he would render all the assistance in his power as soon as the prospectus is out.

With the active co-operation of the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., a movement on a solid basis has been started for affording relief to poor Zoroastrians in the time of the prevailing scarcity. The object of the fund is to purchase rice, dall, and jowari and to sell it to the poor at cheap rates, that is, at about 10 per cent. over the rates prevailin the year 1895, at shops to be opened in Parsee quarters. Tickets will be issued to persons privileged to purchase grain at the shops, mentioning the number of persons in the family, the name of the family, the quantity of grain to be sold each week, &c. A general committee will be appointed to regulate the administration of the fund, and sub-committees will be appointed in each locality of the shop for the management of its business. Shops will be opened in the mofussil where Parsees reside. In Bombay shops will be opened in the Fort, Khetwady, Dhobie-Talao, Girgaum, Bahakote, and Mazagon. It is estimated that a total of 2,000 families will need the assistance of the fund, for whose supply for a year grain of the value of two lakhs of rupees will be required. In selling the grain at 20 per cent. discount, the fund will sustain a loss of about Rs. 40,000.

THE OUTLOOK IN GONDAL.

Real need of starting relief works on account of the impending scarcity has not yet been felt in Gondal. The outturn of kharif crop is between 8 and 12 annas in the rupee, and that of rabi (wheat and cotton) is estimated about the same. The prices of cereals are, no doubt, ruling very high at present, but this is more in consequence of the attitude shown by the corn-dealers outside the State territory than anything else. It cannot, however, be denied that the prospects are gloomy all round. This will necessitate, later on, starting relief works, and the Durbar have in contemplation the undertaking of works of public utility, such as road-making and

other earthworks which are best calculated to give employment to a large number of poor people belonging to the labouring classes.

A CRY FROM THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

REDUCTION IN EXPENDITURE DURING FAMINE.

Stringent orders having been issued by the Government of India to curtail expenditure under every head possible, the Local Governments are giving the matter their best attention, and expenses are being cut down wherever feasible in consequence of the impending famine nearly all over India. It is therefore necessary, writes a correspondent, that Municipalities in these provinces should also keep down expenditure and cause reductions under such heads as can be done. We shall confine our remarks in this direction to Nagpur which are applicable in general to all Municipalities in the province. We find the highest sums expended are generally on roads, buildings and miscellaneous. Expenditure under these heads can be reduced materially, as no new roads need be constructed, but those in existence kept in proper repair only for the next two years. Under miscellaneous expenses, if greater scrutiny is observed than at present, the amount under this head can be reduced considerably. We feel doubtful whether any reduction can be made in the establishment of menial servants, but certainly there is room for it in the higher paid officials. As regards the civil station Municipality, we would point out that although we advocated a paid secretary, experience has shown that it is an unnecessary expenditure, and the appointment can be well abolished without any detriment during the present crisis. It was expected that the paid secretary would be an help to the Executive Engineer of the Water-works, and expenditure in that direction be reduced to some extent, which is not the case. It was also said that engineering skill would be required for constructing large buildings. But there is no likelihood of any such buildings being constructed for years to come at least. Therefore, there only remains road metalling and repairs to the same. Several of our station roads having been recently metalled will only require to be kept in order and repaired, and new roads need not be made until the present financial pressure is got over. Further, there is the present staff, an overseer on Rs. 75 a month, who not having sufficient work in road making, &c., is nominally termed Sanitary Inspector and is supposed to look to the sanitary condition of the place aided by the Bazaar Master in conservancy matters, and whose duties in connection with the market do not keep him there for two hours a day. There are, therefore, three highly paid officials costing about Rs. 3,300 per annum. It may be asked with this highly expenditure, has there been any improvement, and is the present system better than the old one, when the secretary was a Government official with an assistant under him and the usual clerical establishment. I pause for a reply, but the conceusus of opinion of tax-payers is that there have been no improvements to justify such a large expenditure and that the old system be reverted to at once. An Inspector on Rs. 70 with some knowledge and experience of road-making would suffice, and if the construction of new roads (when necessary) and repairs are given away on contract, supervision only will be required, which the Inspector can do under the orders of the official secretary. This will be very little work and only during the rains. It is quite evident then that he, with the assistance of the Bazaar Master and Jemadars could easily supervise the sanitary and conservancy arrangements within the small limited area of the civil station, and be held responsible also for the collecting of taxes, for which a special establishment is maintained. Such an arrangement under the official secretary must succeed as it had done under Extra Assistant Commissioners Delange and Barclay prior to the appointment of a paid secretary, and the saving, about Rs. 1,800 per annum, can be more usefully expended. Further we feel sure that if even the watering of the roads, removal of filth and rubbish were given on contract under special conditions detailed in the contractor's agreement, there will be less work and only of supervision as the contractors can be punished for all shortcomings. The cry now is that there is great delay, and for weeks the rubbish carts are not to be seen, the excuse being that there are not sufficient carts to remove the rubbish. Why should this be when the tax fixed is being realised regularly from the taxpayers. There is also much dissatisfaction regarding the night-soil carts that should be looked to. The same remarks as regards buildings, roads and expenditure, under the head of miscellaneous contingencies apply to some extent to the city municipality and also to the abolition of the appointment of the assistant secretary; if work is to be reduced. Then it is quite evident that the expenditure also is capable of reduction. It requires some care, of judgment and discretion on the part of the committtee to withhold even sanctioned works, with budget provision, for a year or two or until the present distress and threatening famine disappear. It will be admitted that every rupee saved will be the means of saving one life at least for a time, and it is also the duty of the Government and all local bodies to save the famine-stricken population from starvation and deaths, not only on the score of duty but also in the cause of humanity. If ward members will visit their respective circles once a fortnight at least they will help the secretaries in the way of inspection and supervision.

If Mr. Lyall is of opinion that reductions should be made by Municipalities then a special committee should assemble at each head-quarters station and report what reductions are feasible to be made by Municipalities and District Councils.

BOMBAY FAMINE RELIEF CODE.

BELOW we give a third instalment of the details of the newly issued Famine Relief Code for the Bombay Presidency:—

CHAPTER IV.

Circle Organisation, and Duties of Circle Officers.

OBJECT OF CIRCLE ORGANISATION AND VILLAGE INSPECTION.

43. The objects of circle organisation and village inspection are,—

(1) That all persons in need of employment and able and willing to work, should know where work is to be found, and should be helped to get it.

(2) That people unfit for work should be fed in the village under the provisions of Chapter V below.

DIVISION OF THE DISTRICT INTO RELIEF CIRCLES.

44. (a) For the purposes of village inspection, the Collector shall divide each taluka into relief circles; in doing so, he shall split up the existing charges of permanent Circle Inspectors as may be necessary and shall apportion the relief circles, thus constituted, among the permanent Circle Inspectors and the relief Circle Inspectors appointed under Section 19 (c) above.

(b) The scheme shall be twofold, so as to be perpared for slight or for acute distress; to meet the former case, the circles shall be larger in area,—about two or three to a taluka; to meet the latter, they shall be small enough to allow the Circle Inspector to visit every village once a week at least.

(c) The Collector shall determine the head-quarters of each circle.

UTILISATION OF OFFICERS OF VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS, AND OF PENSIONERS AND NON-OFFICIALS.

45. (a) Officials who can be spared temporarily from other departments may, as necessity requires, be placed on famine duty, to make up the staff of officers required by the Collector under Section 19 above; and the Survey and Educational Departments, in particular, will be thus utilised to the fullest possible extent.

(b) Pensioned and retired officers, and non-official gentlemen, may be employed on the recommendation of the Divisional or the Famine Commissioner, as the case may be.

VILLAGE INSPECTION.

46. Village inspection will be conducted, under the general direction of the Collector, by—

(1) the officers in revenue charge of sub-divisions of the District;
(2) District Medical Officers (Section 48 below);
(3) special Relief Officers (Section 19 (a) above);
(4) Relief Mamlatdars (Section 19 (b) above);
(5) permanent and Relief Circle Inspectors (Section 19 (c) above);
(6) the existing staff of Village Officers.

REVENUE OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF SUB-DIVISIONS.

47. (a) Subject to the general control of the Collector, the officers in revenue charge of sub-divisions of a District shall organise and administer, through the Special Relief Officers, the different kinds of relief measures in the talukas under their charge.

(b) They shall be invested with summary magisterial powers, if not already exercising such powers; and they shall be relieved still further from the pressure of magisterial duties, by the investiture of Subordinate Judges in their sub-divisions with first-class powers.

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS.

48. (a) A commissioned or other duly qualified medical officer shall be appointed to each District, with the designation of District Medical Officer, and shall be in medical charge of the District outside the head-quarters station.

(b) He shall move about actively, inspecting the sanitary condition of villages and the physical condition of the people.

(c) He shall give careful attention to the birth and death registers, and shall periodically inspect the recipients of gratuitous relief.

(d) He shall watch the state of the water-supply, especially that allotted to the low-caste people.

(e) He shall see that there is a proper supply of fever and cholera medicines with the village officer.

(f) He shall supervise the work of the subordinate medical officers appointed to relief works and hospitals, and instruct them in their duties.

SPECIAL RELIEF OFFICERS.

49. (a) Special Relief Officers, subordinate to the officers in revenue charge of sub-divisions of the District shall, with the approval of Government, be appointed by the Divisional or the Famine Commissioner, as the case may be, for each taluka or such other area in a sub-division as may seem proper; and such clerical assistance, as may be necessary, shall be provided for them, together with a sufficient number of peons.

(b) The general duties of the Special Relief Officers will be, to move about actively in village inspection, to supervise the Circle Inspectors as regards their accounts and returns as well as in their inspection work, and to administer the provisions of Chapters V and VIII below, under the general control of the Sub-divisional Officer.

(c) These officers shall visit all poor-houses and hospitals, and all small works within the areas under their charge to which no Special Relief Officer has been appointed.

(d) They will be deputed from time to time to open small works, and again to close them, or to reduced the number of labourers by drafting to large works.

(e) In visiting villages, these officers shall be generally guided by the directions laid down for Circle Inspectors in Section 51 below; but they shall also examine the registers of births and deaths in the villages, and give attention to the sources of water-supply, the sanitary condition of the villages, and the state of the burial-ground; and, in their diaries, they shall report the amount of migration to and from each village, the state of returned emigrants, and the presence or the prospects of any special form of distress.

(f) The shall give special attention to the state of the idle or disheartened poor, who, thought able to work, refuse to leave their villages.

(These must be dealt with strictly: only those who are in danger of starving, and cannot leave the village, are to be fed in it; and, of those who come back from the works to their villages, those only are to be fed who are unable to work. It should be borne in mind that, to those who have wilfully abandoned the works, relief should not be given, unless it is indispensable for the preservation of their lives. At the same time, the children of such persons as those described here should receive consideration, and, if found in a reduced state, should be sent to poor-houses. Much discretion in these matters is left to the Special Relief Officers, which cannot be safely accorded to their subordinates.)

(g) They shall be responsible for recommending action by the Collector under Sections 52 (e) and (f) and 60 below.

(h) Each Special Relief Officer shall have a permanent cash advance of two hundred rupees, to be recouped by bills, on the Mamlatdar in charge of the taluka, submitted through the Subdivisional Officer.

(i) Each Special Relief Officer shall keep careful diaries, and submit copies of them week by week through the Sub-divisional Officer to the Collector, who shall forward them to the Divisional or the Famine Commissioner, as the case may be, with marginal notes in which he shall express his approval, or otherwise, of the acts of these officers, answer queries, and clear up doubts, and thus study to secure efficiency in the important and multifarious duties of a relief officer.

(j) A memorandum containing a transcript of the remarks made by the Sub-divisional officer and the Collector, shall, at the same time, be sent through the Sub-divisional Officer to the Special Relief Officer.

(k) The Commissioner shall return the diary with his remarks and orders, through the regular channel, for record in the office of the Special Relief Officer.

(l) These diaries shall be made use of, as much as possible, to reduce the burden of miscellaneous correspondence.

RELIEF MAMLATDARS.

50. (a) The Relief Mamlatdars shall be directly subordinate to the Special Relief officers; and their general duties shall be of the same nature with those prescribed for Special Relief officers, in the preceding section.

(b) Each Relief Mamlatdar shall have a permanent cash advance of one hundred rupees, to be recouped by bills, on the Mamlatdar in charge of the taluka, submitted through the Special Relief Officer.

(c) The Relief Mamlatdars shall submit their diaries through the Special Relief Officers to the Sub-divisional Officer for information and return with orders.

CIRCLE INSPECTORS.

51. The duties of a Circle Inspector, whether permanent or specially appointed, shall be,—

(a) To discover the amaunt of distress existing in the villages;

(His visits should genrally be made without notice. On arrival, he should at once call the village officers, and through them collect all the recipients of gratuitious relief (except the bedridden), all destitute strangers who may be in the village, and as many others of the villagers as possible. Meanwhile, he should make a house-to-house inspection, which should be especially thorough in the lowcaste quarters.)

(b) To strictly supervise the distribution of gratuitous relief in villages;

(He will strike off the dole register those who are not eligible, and add those who are eligible, within the meaning of Section 57 below, acting, when necessary as laid down in Section 61 below. Next he will carefully examine the dole accounts, to ensure detection of any fraud or error; and a memorandum should be prepared detailing any errors found, which the Inspector will submit through the Relief Mamlatdar to the Special Relief Officer, who will make a special report to the Sub-divisional Officer in the event of the detection of fraud. He will satisfy himself that the members of the village committee (see Section 56 below attend to their duties. He will enquire into any complaints as to the quantity or quality of the grain distributed, and test the grain-dealers' weights.)

(c) To send to works all who need relief and are able to work; those sent to works shall be provided with printed tickets of admission (Appendix VII, Form No. I);

(The village accountant shall keep a register in the form prescribed (Form No. 3), showing the names of persons thus drafted to works; and this register will be carefully examined and signed by the Circle Inspector and other Relief Officers. The Circle Inspector is authorised to pay to persons so drafted the allowance (see Section 84 below) calculated at the rate of one day's maximum wages for each twelve miles of the journey, except for the last twelve miles, the allowance for which will be paid on arrival provided that, if the distance be not greater than twelve miles, he will give no cash but may allow those who in his opinion absolutely require it, to be entered, under his signature, for one day on the dole register; such persons shall be entered on the village accountant's register (Form No.3). The cash expenditure incurred by the Circle Inspector under this and other provisions will be defrayed from a permanent cash advance of twenty-five rupees, which he shall have, and which will be recouped by bills on the Mamlatdar in charge of the taluka, submitted through the Relief Mamlatdar.)

(d). To enquire into the condition of persons entered on the register described in Section 150 below and to recommend to the Special Relief Officer any addition or reduction be may think fit;

(He will see that the village officers are carrying out, generally their duties under Chapter V Below.)

(e). To keep a careful diary for submission through the Relief Mamlatdar to the Special Relief Officer, in original, once a week, for information and return with orders.

(The Circle Inspector will examine the death registers, and note the results of such examination in his diary.)

VILLAGE OFFICERS.

52. (a) The Village Officers, *i.e.* the Patils and Accountants, who are required by standing orders to live in their villages, must never be absent without leave; and, in addition to discharging their ordinary duties under existing rules, in relief matters they shall act under the orders of all officers referred to above.

(b) They shall do their utmost to induce distressed villagers to go to relief works.

(c) They shall, as far as is practicable, daily visit every house in the village, to inquire into fresh cases of sickness or destitution.

(d) They shall seek out distressed wanderers within the village boundaries; and such wanderers shall, if able to go, be provided with a ticket of admission to the nearest poor-house; or, if unable to go, they shall be placed temporarily on the dole register (see Section 58 below).

(e) If any ordinary charge includes more villages than one Patil or Village Accountant can efficiently examine in the manner indicated in (c) and (d) above, the Collectr shall appoint as many additional officiators as may be necessary.

(f) When it is necessary for the proper performance of their duties, the Collector shall report the names of Patils and Village Accountants whose emoluments and private means are not sufficient for their support, and apply for sanction to pay them a suitable additional monthly remuneration.

TREATMENT OF MIGRANTS.

53. Migrants should not ordinarily be interfered with except (i) when they are obviously too weak to carry out the journey they propose; (ii) when it is known that the place to which they propose to go is unable to support them; (iii) when they are wandering aimlessly. On routes where migration is large, rest-houses shall be provided. In treating applicants for relief no distinction should be made between those who come from British territory and those who have migrated from Native States.

CHAPTER V.

Gratuitous Relief.

GRATUITOUS RELIEF BY THE DOLE, &C.

54. (a) "Gratuitous relief" means primarily relief given gratis, in the form of a dole which is the same as the poor-house ration defined in Section 107 below, to incapable famine-stricken people who have no relatives able and willing to support them.

(b) For purposes of accounts and returns, the term shall also include semi-gratuitous relief given under Sections 150 and 151 below.

RELIEF IN MUNICIPAL TOWNS.

55. In working the provisions of this chapter in municipal towns, the Collector will utilise the municipal organisation and establishments to the utmost extent, so as to secure the distribution of relief and the maintenance of statistics, as far as possible in accordance with the spirit of this Code,—the charitably disposed being dissuaded from giving private relief, and being persuaded rather to subscribe to the General Relief Fund.

THE VILLAGE COMMITTEE.

56. In each village, not being a municipal town, the Relief Mamlatdar shall nominate a committee of five respectable villagers, whose duty it will be to prevent dishonesty, and to see that the intentions of Government are rightly carried out.

WHO ARE ELIGIBLE FOR THE DOLE.

57. The following classes of people are eligible for gratuitous relief by the dole:—

(1) the aged and infirm;
(2) the blind, crippled, and insane;
(3) pregnant women, young children whose relatives will not or cannot support them, and the like;
(4) those whose attendance on incapable adults or young children, in their own homes, is absolutely necessary.

VILLAGE DOLE REGISTER.

58. (a) The Collector shall cause registers of such persons to be prepared by the Patil, assisted by the Village Accountant, for each village in the distressed area.

(b) The village officers shall forthwith submit to the Relief Mamlatdar copies thereof, together with the name of a grain-dealer through whom it is proposed to distribute the dole.

(c) The Mamlatdar shall satisfy himself that the grain-dealer chosen is a fit and proper person, and shall appoint him, or any other if preferable, to provide the daily supply from such date as the Collector may direct.

PRECAUTION.

59. (a) The dole shall be weighed out by the grain-dealer, and given to each person on the register in the presence of the Patil or the Village Accountant and at least two members of the village committee appointed under Section 56 above.

(b) If, by reason of illness, any recipient cannot attend, the Patil, or in his absence the Village Accountant, shall receive the dole and deliver it to that person.

(c) The grain-dealer shall submit week by week, through the Patil to the Relief Mamlatdar, a statement of the grain distributed and its cost, in the form prescribed (Appendix VII, Form No. 2).

(d) The Mamlatdar shall check the bill, and send the passed amount back by the bearer of the bill to the village officers, who shall, in the presence of two members of the committee, pay it to the grain-dealer and take his receipt.

RELIEF OF INFERIOR VILLAGE OFFICERS.

60. The Collector shall direct the entry, on the village dole register, of such of the village watchmen, shetsandis, messengers, sweepers and other menial servants, as may be necesssry for the due performance of their duties.

REFUSAL OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES.

61. If any person is not eligible for the dole and will not go to a relief work, a ticket of admission to the nearest poor-house shall be given to him, with a warning that, if he persists in remaining in the village, he will not receive any gratuitous relief.

THE SCARCITY IN ALIBAG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Although in one of my previous letters I stated that in some of the villages of the Alibag taluka the average output would be eight annas, I now learn that in no case is it more than six annas. In most of the Kharaput villages the average is below two annas, and in a number of other villages it is not more than three annas. I do not believe that the average for the whole taluka will be four annas. Most of the reports made by the village officers to the Mamlatdar go to confirm this belief. No doubt there are cases where the output is eight annas and upwards, but such cases are few and far between. This partially good result is due to the following two cases: 1st, growing early *halwa* rice, whether intentionally or by mistake, in soils suited generally for the growth of the late *garva* rice, and 2nd, supply of water from private or Government tanks. It is a matter of great satisfaction to note that the kind and sympathetic Collector of the district has personally seen a number of the fields and assured the people that Government would do what lay in their power to mitigate their sufferings. Some of the people, however, regret to find that the Native Assistant to the Commissioner of the Southern Divison could not make his tour of inspection more leisurely so as to be able to ascertain the actual state of things. Occasionally it so happens that the fields in the neighbourhood of the inhabited parts of villages are superior to those situated at a distance, and the inspection of one class of fields can hardly give one an idea of the state of a whole village or a taluka.

Of the seven taluks of the Kolaba district, perhaps Mahad and Mangam, which received some rain in October, may show an average output of from six to eight annas, but in the rest it will be considerably below that. Although no detailed information has yet been received from the Ratnagiri district, yet there can be little doubt of the scarcity being severe even there. The Konkan, otherwise called the Parasharam Kshetra, being a strip of land reclaimed according to Puranic history, from the domain of the sea by Parasuram, the sixth incarnation of Vishnu, was hitherto supposed to be free from the ravages of famine, and the people even now think that the partial crops are due to the land being the Kshetra or sacred reclamation of Parasuram. It seems that the people will manage to pull on for two or three months more, as at present some of them may have got small quantities of grain from the parched fields, while others may be able to secure work and wages from their neighbours, who may be better off than themselves. During the next eight or nine months after that period, however, the scarcity is likely to assume very serious proportions, and then it will be found very difficult to cope with it. I think I can better illustrate my meaning by stating the case of the village of Avas in the Alibag taluka. The rice-growing area of the village is about six hundred acres, and it seems that the whole quantity of unhusked rice that can be received from it this year will be about two hundred khandies. The population of the village is about twelve hundred souls, and roughly calculating the average quantity of rice necessary for the bare sustenance of life for one soul to be ten maunds, or half a khandi, it will be found that the village must have at least six hundred khandis to enable the people to live during the next twelve months. The old stock in the village may be estimated at about one hundred khandies. To this may be added about fifty khandis more as the quantity likely to be purchased in the near markets by those who are in a position to do so. It will thus be seen that out of the six hundred khandies absolutely needed by the villagers, there is provision for about three hundred and fifty, but for the remaining two hundred and fifty khandies there is no apparent source, except State aid and private philanthropy. The purchase of two hundred and fifty khandies means an outlay of nearly Rs. 10,000.

Out of nearly two hundred and fifty families in the village only about fifty can be said to be well off, that is, able to manage to pull on for a year or two when crops fail. There are no sawcars in the village who can open relief-works and thus save the lives of at least some people. I know that even at this time there are several families in the village who do not have a single grain of rice in their houses and who only manage to hold on while work is to be had. In ordinary years the females in these families are able for about eight months to support themselves and their children by work in the grain-dealers' shops, where they are paid in kind for their service. In Avas about six hundred khandies of rice have been annually pounded and cleaned by those women for the grain-dealers, but this year I do not know whether there will be even six khandies to clean. Besides this the year being a Sinhast year, according to the Hindu calculation, no new works such as the building of new houses or the sinking of wells will be undertaken by the Hindus.

I am informed that the District Local Board is going to take a loan of two lakhs of rupees for opening relief-works, but as the major portion of the share of the Alibag taluka will be required for carrying out the Kharapat Water-Works scheme, it is feared very little will fall to the lot of the needy villages unless Government liberally supplement the sums allotted by the Local Board. The Kharapat Water-Works are a long-felt want, and cannot be delayed any longer. The people have sometimes to walk a distance of seven or eight miles and spend hours together for a pitcherful of fresh water.

It is not unlikely that there are several other villages in the Konkan whose condition may be as hard as the one I have stated above, or perhaps even worse, and the suggestion to take stock of the food-grains of the various districts all over the country and generally to prepare detailed statistics of the economic condition of the people could not be made more opportunely. As regards fodder for cattle, I am glad to be able to state on good authority that the Mamlatdar of Alibag has received instructions to throw open the reserved forests of the taluka for free grazing from the 1st of February next, and I hope similar arrangements will be made elsewhere in the Konkan when necessary. The privilege is sure to mitigate in part at least the great hardship likely to be entailed upon the poorer agriculturists in respect of their cattle which they absolutely require for their plough.—Yours, &c.,

R. L. GHARAT.

Kandewady, Nov. 13.

MR. TALEYARKHAN'S SUGGESTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It must delight everybody to read the message of the Russian Prince Obolensky, that Russian wheat and rye could be delivered in India at prices "extremely low," just now when the coming famine distress ought to be nipped in the bud.

We must welcome the Russian message as a benign one, though only recently your contemporary published an extract from H. I. M. the Czar's book, which rather ungenerously twitted my community for being lavish in loyalty towards the British Government, whereas it need not be forgotten that it was a Parsee writer who, in the midst of inveterate prejudices, first enunciated the doctrine of giving a *carte blanche* to the Russians to spread Christian civilization within certain natural zones, and it was he, again, who sent another work to the Continent, detailing the world-wide mischief which the late Czar's most revered father would unconsciously have been the cause of, unless he had rendered his policy towards India benignant. Later on we found to our infinite satisfactionthat the late Czar's policy towards India was changed, and has ever since become an eminently satisfactory one. Whole India should now greet the kindly and humane message of Prince Obolensky as a veritable peace-offering. Let the Indian markets be now inundated with the cheap wheat and rye of Russia, for, surely, we shall return their plenty on a like event in Russia—which God forbid.

Many seem to forget that an involuntary combination prevails among Bunnias, not because they cannot afford to sell grain cheaper, but because they will have to drive a trade for 12 months to come with abnormally deficient supplies. They are not thus liable to much blame.

I am not going to quote from the numerous suggestions made by me during the famine of 1874, but this much you may allow me to urge, that a part of the Indian surplus should be regularly devoted to secure the staple corn in well-planted granaries. Even when grain has grown in abundance, the various Administrations should, in my opinion, recover their assessments in kind, particularly from the petty occupants of the soil. Private granaries should be encouraged, wherever possible.

While the next few weeks must revive or blast the hopes for the *sialoo* efforts to appeal to the charitable instincts of the well-to-do should be much more widespread than now. The denizens of the forest and the barren regions, who feed on forest trivials, and cannot afford to use corn even in the days of plenty, must soon commence to perish unless they are brought within our reach.

We cannot feel surprised at the starvation of millions during modern famines, especially when we remember that its force was felt by ancient rulers when there were no means of communication. They cherished huge granaries in those days, which were put to use during famines. In the present times a rapid distribution takes place every season, and every local stock is exhausted in a year, while no farmers or landlords are pressed to reserve any stock as garnaries. If we had Government and private granaries, starvation and death might be soon avoided, and the cost of works reduced by one-half of the present. I beg Government to take my suggestions into consideration.

It is more trying to reach the pockets of those who have not overflowing means than those who flourish in a plethora. Every popular temple or mosque in a city, townlet, or a village, should have an alms-box placed at the door by committees locally formed; and no worshipper should be allowed entrance unless he dropped a pie in the box. The contribution may be regulated according to the circumstances of each place and the influence of each temple, &c. They go to supplicate for plenty to the stock they have already; and they cannot renounce their daily *durshun*. They would willingly drop the trifle before tolling the bell—which propitiates the god reposing in happy serenity.

Now is the time to attract the congested gold of European capitalists to form into companies and to multiply our railways. Cannot a vigorous Administration be formed to facilitate these constructions by dealing out the *carte blanche*, and by erasing, once for all, the dismalities of picking and croaking officialdom? Before the present century is out the country should have a network of the lesser railways, tramways and ordinary roads, which have not yet delighted the village gentry of India. The want of this inland, core-penetrating communication, is, in many portions of India, a curse and a bye-word. Some great lever should breed the little local agencies to second the efforts of the Revenue Collector's administration. The cost of grain could thus be cheapened, its easy transit secured, and its growth stimulated.

Tractual irrigation is well nigh a worn-out theme; and yet more and more of it is wanted. I would see to the village authorities stepping into the yawning fields of the poor, and sink wells, and charge nothing for them, nor for the water-bearing crops till the next ten years to come. Some of the money, which our Government has acquired by paring down the interest on the Loans, and some Surplus, and some out of the F.I. Fund, may be devoted to the most poverty stricken land, which is also the milching cow of the Govrnment.

I would, with your permission, suggest one more measure of economy. The purchase and dispensing of cheap corn to the famine labourers, instead of making them cash payments, must result in a great saving, equivalent to normal payments, which must otherwise rise *pari passu*, with the famine prices. The introduction of cheap corn from foreign countries must further lower the prices of local grain, even of other sorts; for the arrival of cheap staple grain from abroad would have the inevitable effect of lowering the prices of all local grains.—Yours, &c.,

DINSHAH ARDESHIR.

Baroda, Nov. 14.

THE GREAT RISE IN WHEAT.

AN EFFECT OF INDIA'S MISFORTUNE.

Mark-lane has been considerably excited by the rise in the price of wheat, says the *Daily Telegraph* of October 22nd, received by the last mail. The advance is as substantial as it has been sudden. Wheat which a fortnight ago realised only twenty-four shillings per quarter now fetches thirty-four, and the enhancement has been quite general. As to the cause of the great upward movement, the authorities on the Corn Exchange are not in perfect accord. Some attribute it to electioneering tactics in the United States, and believe that as soon as the Americans have decided whether McKinley or Bryan shall occupy White House matters will resume their normal condition. Others maintain that India alone is responsible, and this is the view which finds almost universal acceptance. Mark-lane, it is pointed out, has acted upon Wall-street instead of Wall-street influencing Mark-lane, though it is conceded that what is happening may destroy the chances of the Democratic aspirant to the Presidential chair, seeing that, in the main, his hopes depend upon the existence of agricultural discontent and that better prices for wheat must necessarily banish discontent. The unexpected rise in the price of the British farmer's staple commodity is stated to be due not to speculation, but rather to the natural operation of the law supply and demand.

How, then, has India created all this commotion? This simple answer is, according to well-informed men on the Corn Exchange, that our Empire in the East is not just now an exporter but has been converted into an importer, her crops having completely failed, on acco unt of long continued drought. Such conversion instantly effected the English market, which had only a fortnight's supply of foreign wheat on hand and prices at once began their rush upwards. This was a stroke of ill luck for the farmers in the southern countries, inasmuch as they sold their produce at low prices immediately after the harvest; those in the north had little to dispose of, the wet weather having spoiled their crops. One of the most influential authorities in Mark-lane, however, affirmed that before the present rise set in, prices had become too depressed, and that even now they are not higher than they were ten years ago. Germany and Belgium have also been competing with England for supplies, and that circumstance has naturally accelerated the upward movement. Asked whether England would require importation of wheat on a large scale, this same authority stated that Great Britain would want at least twenty million quarters in twelve months, and that fact alone would maintain if not further enhance prices, as our millers have been living from hand to mouth. Replying to further questions, he said the rise would benefit the farmers to some extent, but their profits would be infinitiesimal until wheat had attained forty shillings. Being asked whether he thought the bakers were likely to raise the price of the poor man's loaf, he promptly answered, "No, certainly not. When wheat was at twenty-five shillings, bakers charged the same for bread as they are getting now, and surely they would not have the conscience to raise the price, even if wheat went up to forty-five shillings. Indeed, with wheat at fifty shillings bakers could sell bread at the present price and still make a profit. They, in fact, are the bugbear of the trade. They have been reaping the harvest all the way throuh, and I shall be surprised if the poor man has to pay an extra farthing for his loaf. It is time for the farmers to have a chance, and they may get it, for prices can keep to the higher level without the slightest prejudice to the consumer"

On all hands it is admitted that the market is strong, and likely to get stronger. Traders who hesitated to lay in stock a short time ago, when the reserves were only equal to a fortnight's consumption now find themselves stranded. There was every excuse for their hesitancy. They have been hit so severely by holding stock during the last year or so that they made no attempt to provide for the future early in the season when there was every prospect of liberal supplies. At that period the idea of wheat reaching thirty shillings was rediculed, but at present it seems not impossible that forty shillings will be touched. The news from the Anti-podes is far from satisfactory. What with India and Australia importers of wheat instead of exporters and Russia and America less able to supply England than was expected the situation is extremely complicated. India, doubtless, is the dominant factory and there is no knowing where prices will go should she require to buy much wheat in order to meet the exigencies of the threatened famine.

RELIEF IN THE PUNJAB.

SPEECH BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

A meeting, which was attended by Mr. R. Clarke, Commissioner; Captain Davies, Deputy Commissioner; Dr. Dennys, Civil Surgeon; Mr. Barrett, Executive Engineer; and the Members and Secretary of the Municipal Committee of Delhi, was held at the Durbar Hall on the 7th November, under the presidency of the Lieutenant-Governor, for the discussion of measures for the relief of the impending distress in or near Delhi. His Honour said:—All we can undertake to do is to put the famine stricken people in a position to pay the price whatever it may be, and we are taking measures to do that. In the first place I may mention that our system for the collection of land revenue has been made much more elastic of late years. It was complained in some former famines that District Officers were not sufficiently considerate in regard to the demands made for revenue on the zemindars. There is now, I think I may say, an end of that. All district officers thoroughly understand and realise that where in time of famine the realisation of the revenue demand would press unduly on the people, it is to be suspended. Then there is the matter of advances to agriculturists. Of course the advance of money to make *pucca* wells on an occasion like this would be vain: the wells would not be ready till the famine was over, and in this Province there are not the extensive opportunities for making advances, for *kutcha* wells that there are in the North-Westen Provinces, but Mr. Clarke informs me that he has issued instructions to District Officers to make advances for the construction of such wells in those localities in which advances are likely to prove beneficial. Then there is the question of advances for the purchase of seed and for replacing cattle that have died. In order to make advances of this sort if the rain should fall, I have obtained the sanction of the Government of India to spend three lakhs of rupees. No doubt more would be sanctioned if it were necessary, but that seems sufficient to begin with. I say to make advances if rain falls, because it is obviously useless to advance money to zemindars to buy seed grain or to replace cattle at a moment like this when there is no possibility of sowing the land. There suit would, of course, be that people would spend the money on food for themselves, and if they need money for food for themselves the proper way to give it to them is not by making them advances for one purpose which they misappropriate and divert to another, but by giving them work to do and putting them in a position to earn wages.

Now we have, since the first prospects of distress arose, been revising our programmes of famine works, and within the last two days I have gone through the programmes of this division with Mr. Clarke, and I am glad to say that there is provided in these programmes a sufficient amount of work to last for some months to come. Mr. Clarke and the Deputy Commissioner have bestowed very great care and attention on the matter, and all the estimates and plans are ready except a few that remain to be prepared in the Umballa District. There is only one thing, I regret, in connection with these programmes, and that is that they do not contain a sufficient number of what we call "large works." They are for the most part made up of small works—village roads; improving village tanks and so on; and though these small works are of course quite as efficacious as a means of relieving distress, they are not so likely to prove of permanent advantage to the country as larger ones. Mr. Clarke, the Deputy Commissioner, and the Punjab Government, however, have contrived to arrange for a certain number of large works in this Division. Just before I left Simla I, after some discussion, obtained the sanction of the Government of India to construct at once the Ghagger Canal, which will not only afford employment to a very large number of people, but will also be of the highest value to that part of the country as an irrigation work. Then we have got the sanction of the Government of India to construct the earthwork of the railway from Delhi to Muttra. This work too, I may say, will prove a most beneficial one to the country. Besides these we have the proposed railway from Ludhiana to Tohana, which will come down through a considerable portion of the Native States adjoining this Division, and will be sufficiently near to the districts of this division to afford relief to our people. Then there are small canal works which will employ a certain number of people, and I may add that we have also some other irrigation works under discussion, but I cannot yet say whether they will come to anything. We thus have on the whole enough to go on with, and my only regret, as I say, is that we have not enough in the way of large works; but if any of you gentlemen engaged in commerce and acquainted with the circumstances of this part of the country, can suggest any large work which you think might with advantage be constructed, I am quite sure that Mr. Clarke and the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, or other Deputy Commissioners concerned, will be most happy to consider your suggestions. So much as to providing work. It is to be hoped we have sufficient in our programme to keep people who are able to work from distress for some months to come; but if unhappily the distress should be prolonged, we, of course, must extend our programme.

This, however, provides only for those who are able to work. There remains the class of people who are not able to work, and for these, too, our famine arrangements provide to a considerable extent. But our arrangements in this respect we always expect to see supplemented by private charity, and I am glad to say that hitherto we have not been disappointed. The views of the people of this country as regards private charity in many respects differ from those of people in Europe: but as regards the obligation to relieve distress in famine, I am glad to say we are all in complete accord. The people of this country are ever ready to relieve distress, quite as ready as the people of Europe. They have always come forward generously, and I am glad to hear that they are coming forward liberally now. There is another matter I learn from the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, and that is that the people of Delhi are not only providing money, but they have also appointed committees and sub-committees to look carefully after the expenditure and see that the money is not wasted. This is all matter for congratulation, and as far as I have heard the money you subscribe is likely to be used to the best advantage. In making the observations I have made, I have not confined myself to what is being done in this particular district, because I am anxious that you should know something of our plans and modes of working generally.

A MADRAS RELIEF FAMINE COMPANY.

MR. Waljee Laljee, the well-known Mahomedan merchant of Madras, proposes that a Syndicate of leading European and Native gentlemen shall be formed with a capital of 10 lakhs of rupees to import food grains from America, Russia, &c., and retail them at cost price. The Syndicate is to work through out the Madras Presidency. "Should the Syndicate I propose," writes Mr. Waljee Laljee, "become a thing of reality—and I see no reason why it should not at a crisis when 'deeds not words' are required—I will be willing myself to invest Rs. 10,000 in so good a cause." Now here is a tangible scheme—a business-like proposal. Were it carried into effect, Government, and every private person for the matter of that could regard the worst evils the future might have in store for the country with comaprative composure.

A further rise in the price of wheat took place in Lahore one Thursday, the rate being now 7½ seers a rupee. Meanwhile an experiment of great interest is being tried in Bombay. A Joint Stock Company has been started to be called the Grain Trading Company, with a capital of ten lakhs, in shares of 100 rupees each. The object of the Company is to compete with the grain dealers of the Bombay Presidency, who, though they have large stocks of food grains in hand, are taking advantage of the present situation, and in view of the continued drought, have raised the prices of all grains to starvation rates. The intention is to buy grain in the markets of Europe and America. The articles of association of the new Company are being formulated, and in the meantime shares are being largely subscribed for by the leading members of the native community. The directors intend not only to ask European firms to join in the undertaking, but expect large support from native Chiefs. They intend to request railway companies to carry grain at normal rates.

THE NATIVE PRESS ON THE IMPENDING FAMINE.

THE Native journals with one voice inplore the Government to lose no time in affording relief to sufferers by the famine. The *Indian Spectator* remarks:—The riots in the Central Provinces and the Berars, and at Sholapur, Karada, Jamkhindi and Barsi in our Presidency, come as unpleasant commentaries on his Excellency the Viceroy's well-meant but too optimistic views as to there being no need either for special promptings to sympathetic and capable lieutenants or for intervention by the State in the course of ordinary trade. It is not very satisfactory that we should require big riots in big places to become officially convinced that famine and misery are already amongst us, and that every day we delay the recognition of the fact and the adoption of measures of relief makes the situation more and more fraught with perils of various kinds. The fact is, our elaborate Famine Codes are too cumbersome to ensure prompt action; and promptitude is no less essential for success in campaigns against famine than it is in campaigns against an active invading enemy. The Famine Code machinery is a heavily laden goods-train, and requires a powerful engine to put it in motion, though when once moved, we can have mighty work done by it. The Sholapur riots have also a lesson to teach as regards the doctrine of non-interference in trade. We are glad that our Government—the Bombay Government, we mean—has now fully awakened. Famine has not yet been proclaimed, but vigorous steps have been adopted. Orders for relief works in the Sholapur and Bijapur districts have been issued, and special assistants given to the Collectors there to look after these and other necessary operations. The Forest Department has been ordered to open up closed areas for grazing and fodder and take such other measures as its head may think best in order to preserve the lives of the cattle of the Presidency. A special Famine Department has been opened, as a branch of the Revenue Department. The whole Government machinery is now on the move, and we may confidently hope that under the stewardship of so kindly a Governor, as Lord Sandhurst, nothing the State can do will be left undone. Most timely has the Famine Relief Code for the Bombay Presidency been published. Complete in itself, the system the Code embodies requires only capable men to work it. We have not the space to do justice to it to-day, or to go into details, commenting and offering suggestions. But we turn with particular interest to section 42, which defines the action the State should take in respect of private trade. All interference with private trade shall be avoided as far as possible, but "only in very exceptional cases, and in the last resort, will Government take direct action to import grain; and Government will not interfere with private trade, so long as that trade is able and willing to place food within the reach of the distressed people." The next para. provides that this State interference shall cease when the ordinary course of trade is restored. Our only comment on this rule is that it does not go far enough. It admits the principle, the acceptance of which has been so often urged in these columns. If imports by the State be justified "to place food within the reach of the distressed people," why not sales in the country itself so long as possible? What, again, is the meaning of "ordinary course of trade."? Surely, not such trade as exists at artificially inflated prices by monopolists. State interference in trade is clearly a better corrective than riots and grain-looting, better to the people and to the grain-dealers themselves. Bombay acts like herself in starting with three-quarters of a lakh of rupees towards a fund in aid of the poorer classes in want of food-grains at a reasonable price. This fund, to which three Parsi families have contributed nearly half, and to which they are prepared to give more, will grow up in no time. Our Hindu friends seem to be in real earnest. And no wonder. No form of charity appeals to them more readily than that which seeks to feed the hungry. That is the spirit of their *Sadavrat*. Sectional movements, on more or less the same lines, also seem to be afoot. We wish them all the success they so richly deserve. Our special good-wishes go with the effort that is being made by Mr. Govindji Thakersey to rescue orphans or those children that have been abandoned by their parents in the Dekkan, under the stress of necessity. The choice of Pandharpore for a refuge is a good one; if necessary Nassik may also be selected for the purpose. A general appeal to the public will doubtless be responded to.

GOVERNMENT BLAMED FOR INACTION.

The *Independent* observes:—The serious grain riot at Sholapur, on Sunday last, fully bears out the popular version of the intensity of the famine that is growing apace everywhere in the country. In our own Presidency Sholapur and Bijapore are always reckoned, in point of scarcity, as the worst districts, so it is quite natural that with the increasing distress, which the wily *Banniahs* turn to profitable account, the people should become desperate and should indicate the first sign of that desperation in a great riot of rather a serious proportion. Certainly, there is much justification on the side of the rioters at the presents time. What can they, human beings do and where could they go, terribly hungry and awfully in distress, when Government and Banniahs both in their own way prove aggressive, save to loot the grain dealers' shops? What has Government done uptil now to lessen the distress in that quarter? Absolutely nil, we say, though the Collector Mr. Desmukh was fully aware to what pass the things had come in his own district, and he must have surely apprised the Government of the grave situation, which has to our thinking culminated, in the absence of proper remedies, in the grain riot of Sunday last. What can a Collector do, however humane and sympathetic he may be, if the Government remains passive, if not actually callous. When is the Bombay Government going to proclaim the famine officially in those parts which are already affected? We do not understand the reason of the delay that is still observed in taking famine also by the forelock. Here too official formalities and technicalities seem to come in the way, for the Famine Relief Code provides that so long as the condition for recognizing the famine officially are wanting, Government can not proclaim it. They stand on formalities when the people die in numbers! In fact, until the eleventh hour Government wishes to sit with its hands folded, simply taking notes of the situation around. Why, the responsible authorities are still waiting for the parting showers of rain! as if these downpours were to come at their own bidding! At the last meeting of the local Legislative Council the Hon'ble Mr. Nugent actually tried to belittle the prevalence of famine and optimistically observed that the 'later rain' will do every thing right! But that element has absolutely refused to abide by the desire of "his little Excellency." So, we ask his Excellency Lord Sandhurst to wash his hands of it and at once proclaim the famine. The revised Famine Code has now seen the light of day and it is urgently required that that should be immediately followed by the official recognition of the dire distress. What the *Bombay Gazette* says is perfectly true that the sooner the existence of the famine is declared the better, so that the people in the affected parts may be employed on the relief works, "while they have still strength to give labour in return for the wages received.

HOW TO REDUCE THE PRICE OF GRAIN.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* writes:—The appointment of Mr. Carmichel as personal Assistant to the Collector of Sholapur and of Mr. Shephard as personal Assistant to the Collector of Bijapur indicates that the Government of Bombay have at last been awakened to the necessity of relieving distress in these two important districts of this presidency. The grain riots at Sholapur were of a serious character, having resulted in the loss of four lives. It was not until the rioters were shot down by the Police and the mob dispersed, that quiet was restored. The distress of the Mahomedan weavers who formed the bulk of the rioters must have reached an acute stage when they broke out in an open revolt against the Banniah and Marwari grain sellers who raised their prices to an insufferable point. This rise was probably in sympathy with the general rise which has taken place all over the Presidency and not from the exhaustion of stocks of grains in the city. It is said, that on the railway platform at Sholapur there are heaps of bags of grain. This general rise in prices of grains is, we think, due not to the exhaustion of present stocks but probably to a possibility of grains becoming scarce as the season advances. All had expected that there would be same showers which would help the *rabi* crops which had been sewn—but this rabi season is passing away without a drop of rain. It is natural therefore to suppose that people are losing their faith in even a fifty per cent. of the out turn of *rabi* crops, certain lands not having had the needed moisture ever since the sowing of the grains. We, however, can never forgive the wanton firing on the famished mob. It was absolutely inhuman and unpardonable under the circumstances and the man who gave the order deserves the severest rebuke of Government. How then to bring the prices of grains down is the most important question of the hour? How to make the Bania and Marwari grain dealers to reduce the prices of grains in their possession? The most obvious way is to put forth grains in competition with the stocks held by the grain-dealers. When it was rumoured a short time ago that steamers full of Californian wheat would shortly be in India from America, the report had for a time checked the upward tendency in the interior markets, but such imports not having come in, this upward bound was not checked. But we are glad to find that certain influential and wealthy merchants of Bombay have formed themselves into a syndicate for the purpose of importing grain from countries outside India, such as Persia, Arabia, Mesopotanica and countries in Central Asia, from Europe and America. The capital for the purpose is to be fifteen lakhs. Some such measures of importation of grains from foreign markets must be seriously carried out if the Bania grain-dealers are to be made to give way in prices. We must say, however, that we do not approve of the idea of raising capital by means of shares. A Jont Stock Company has all the look of a business company and excludes all ideas of charitable distribution. European firms in Bombay are asked to join the undertaking and large subscriptions are expected from the Native Chiefs of this Presidency. The promoters further intend to request the Railway companiescharge tonominal ratesfor thecarriagefrom one part of the country to the other, and also confer with Government as to the best means and methods of relieving the necessitous and generally supervise and control the distribution of the grain.

"SWEET AMIABLENESS" OF GOVERNMENT NOT SUFFICIENT.

The *Gujerati* states:—Without being aware that a riot was already imminent, we were quite correct in saying last week that the situation was of a very grave character in Sholapur amongst other districts. The accounts that have appeared in some of our Marathi contemporaries show that distress has reached an acute stage, and the only surprise is that the Bombay Government should not have as yet shown any notable signs of activity. Sir Richard Temple, barring his one pound ration theory which led to many deaths, was perhaps the most energetic Governor this presidency had at the head of its administration. At a time like this he would certainly have not remained at Mahableshwar enjoying its cool breezes, when things have gone so far as to compel the Police in self-defence to fire upon an hungry and starving crowd. Lord Reay was a man of original capacity and rare independence of judgment. But sweet amiableness alone will not save the administration from adverse criticism or discredit, if it is allowed to lapse into the hands of pronounced optimists and masterful indifferentists. What is wanted at such a crisis is generous sympathy coupled with vigour and energy, and supported by judgement and foresight. The revised Famine Code has had its praises sung as being a proof of the paternal concern of Government for the well-being of the ryot, "which is unsurpassed in the world." We are not interested in withholding this praise. But what is required is not watchfulness on paper nor paper resolutions but prompt adjustment of means to the desired ends, when an emergency arises. It is, indeed a pleasure to find that private charity is doing so much to relieve distress throughout the famine-stricken districts, and we are glad Bombay has once more justified her proud title of being the *urbs prima in Indis* by starting a large scheme of famine relief. Messrs. Govindjee Thackersey Mooljee and Narondas Purshotamdas deserve the highest credit for the zeal and promptitude they have shown on this occasion by starting a Joint Stock Company for the sale of grain at cost price to the poor regardless of caste and creed. The Parsee and Hindu donors, who have generously supported their spirited efforts, are also entitled to no less commendation, and it is to be hoped many more shettias, merchants and philanthropists will heartily co-operate with them in this life saving movement. In some places the prices have gone up because of the scarcity of grain; in others grain-sellers are more or less responsible for exorbitant enhancement of rates. In Bombay speculation in grain is going on on an extensive scale in the Marwadi Bazar. That probably accounts to a considerable extent for the high rates ruling in this city. We wish something could be done to check

what is nothing more nor less than a kind of gambling. If it could be prohibited, the prices would certainly settle down to their proper level.

MORE FUNDS WANTED.

The *Native Opinion* discourses: Despite the strong but sympathetic efforts of Mr. L. G. Deshmulk and his assistants to smooth the way between a famishing people on the one hand, and the voracious Bunnia on the other, the worst did come. We are told that even before the last, disturbance the Revenue Commissioner, C. D. was waited upon, but possibly he was helpless in the matter and the Bunnia continued as inexhorable as ever. We fancy Government hesitated too long to declare a famine, otherwise the looting of markets for grain at several central places would have been staved off and posibly the Bunniahs might never have attempted to force up the prices of grain. Possibly one evident reason far this hesitation is shortness of provincial funds, and which supposition is still futher strengthened by the recent instructions from the local AccountantGeneral in regard to certain financial rearrangements, but what a deal of evil this delay has wrought may be easily realised from what has actually taken place at Sholapore. We are fully convinced, as we said in a former issue, that it is the backwardness of the higher authorities to provide district officials with funds that holds them back to meet every popular demand with a free hand.

COLONEL WATSON'S CASE.

AN EARNEST APPEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have served for close on 30 years—varied service of Queen-Empress and country; in many parts of the world; and including Regimental Staff and General Staff Service in the Field in Southern Afghanistan, in 1880 (Medal); 6 years and 5 months in the 23rd R. W. Fusiliers and 2nd Inniskilling Fusiliers, and 23 years in Her Majesty's Indian Staff Corps. I was most unjustly and undeservedly compulsorily retired from the service, and in spite of all my strong protests, on the 1st of April 1892; as the direct result of steps rightly and most successfully taken by me for the prevention of a regularly planned and actually provoked religious riot, between Mahomedans and Hindoos, at Malegaon, Nasik, India, in 1890. In taking which I did no more, and no less, than my plain bounden duty, as numerous previous and subsequent terrible occurrences have most conclusively proved. This unhesitating, unflinching assumption of responsibility in a most serious and critical emergency was thus, incredible as it may seem it is true, requited to me with professional and pecuniary and, to some extent, social ruin for life! I have struggled on since the date of my aforesaid compulsory retirement, involving the ruin and humiliation of wife, and, then, six mostly grown-up children as well as of myself, on the wretched pittance of a pension allowed me, which is wholly inadequate to the respectable maintenance of my position and family; and is, moreover, necessarily and unavoidably subject to considerable deduction for Indian Service Family Pension Fund and income-tax. Little more than £300 a year remaining in fact! This would be bad enough in all conscience if it were all my trouble, but, most unhappily, it is far from being so. The unjust and most undeserved bad treatment I so very many years received at the hands of the authorities, the continual deprivations off appointments, with their emoluments, resulting therefrom, despite undeniable and undenied excellent good work done in them by me, and the wrongful loss and injury of every kind, direct and indirect, prospective and potential, resulting from the years of bad treatment above referred to, only too notorious in the service, have however forced me into debt, with its ever-increasing and multiplying burden of interest, harrassment, and humiliation; and this in spite of all our desperate struggles of years to prevent our falling into debt, by the closest economy in expenditure of every kind, consistent with the due maintenance of my position, and by paying off a very large sum in the aggregate, more especially in the last few years of my service as a Lieutenant-Colonel; and even since my compulsory retirement has the process of paying off been continued to date, little by little in such small sums as by the utter most pinching and with extremest difficulty and inconvenience, we could effect. These latter and lesser payments however represent a by no means inconsiderable sum in their total! We gratefully acknowledge some kind help from friends; without which we could not have carried on even thus far, and to this day. My creditors are now, however, showing decided signs of being unwilling to wait any longer; their patience being, perhaps naturally, nearly exhausted. For a portion of this debt my wife is a co-surety with me, as I was unfortunately quite unable to provide any other security, and she is therefore fully as liable, for a considerable sum, as myself! Despite continued, well sustained, and most vigorous and energetic efforts of every sort and kind, and commencing even long before my compulsory retirement, and as early as the end of 1888, I have so far wholly failed to obtain any redress whatsoever from Government, or even a single word of reply to or refutation of the enormously strong "case" for my defence, which I have submitted again and again, though it is generally considered "quite unanswerable," and "an irrefragable vindication." I am also greatly impeded and hampered by the want of funds for the various and continual expenses necessary to the sustained efforts for redress above mentioned; and for the employment of counsel in my professional case; and also for the legal skilled assistance I so badly require with reference to complicated private affairs and greatly involved and embarrassed private property matters at Home. For, that nothing might be wanting to complete the cruel hardship and impossibility of our position, wrongs and terrible circumstances of private family trouble, involving our private landed property, have been added; and yet for which we ourselves are in no way whatsoever responsible or blameworthy. And this on both my own and my wife-side of the house. And as the result there is no private income whatever to help us out of our many troubles! In short, a position of complicated misfortune and trouble which I believe to be almost without precedent for our station in life! (Last, and worst of all our troubles, is that of the bereavement of our only son, "a promising young soldier," cut off by typhoid fever at the age of nineteen and just as professional success seemed gained (promoted to Lance-Corporal; and told to hope for a commission in due course) when serving in the ranks of the 7th Queen's Own Hussars. Our nearest relatives are also in great misfortune and trouble, and, so far from being able to help us, surely need help themselves! We live with the utmost restraint, thrift, care, and self-denial consistent with a decent appearance, and with the doing of our duty to our children, and a due regard for their welfare, I believe, however, that in this respect, as in so many others, I have been often and most cruelly, nay wickedly, misrepresented, but the facts remain, and the closest scrutiny into our methods of life, rightly viewed and understood, through undistorting mediums, so to speak, will only show the extreme care, economy, and good management with which we live; struggling with all our might to do our duty, handicapped in an extraordinary degree as we are; as I have shown! I being ably and nobly seconded in my efforts to act rightly in my sore trouble and misfortunes by my most courageous and industrious wife, though bowed down to the earth with sorrow and distress! In these truly trying and painful circumstances, almost beyond precedent, I ask brother soldiers and civilians and others for aid to rid myself of the miserable harrassment of these eternal pecuniary difficulties, and the now urgently pressing, threatening weight and stress of debt, and difficulty of almost every kind. I would point out that we are kept in exile from our native land by the indebtedness before referred to, which of course prevents our leaving this country, though nothing is otherwise to be gained from remaining in India to the detriment of the health of us all; my wife having been out since 1884; my girls of 18, 17 and 15 since early in 1888; and I myself left England last in 1883. It is also most necessary on other grounds that we should shortly proceed to England—for steps to obtaining new means of livelihood; for the proper representation of my professional case at the India Office, London, by myself in person; in the Press; Parliament, &c., &c., &c. and also in order that our greatly embarrassed, encumbered, and involved landed property (of importance and value it is believed) may be properly gone into and attended to by me and by my advisers on the spot; in a manner quite impossible to correspondence, at long intervals, and at distance of thousands of miles from the properties in question. My father being long since dead, and my mother now very old, ill, and feeble, it is the more necessary that I should be on the spot as there is much mystery in these private affairs also, and as owing to the present most unsatisfactory state of affairs regarding those properties of self and wife there is no income whatever derived from them by us! No answers to questions repeatedly asked being obtainable. In short, our interests are greatly suffering in this respect, also from our prolonged absence from home and belongings,—enforced absence—while detained, as in honour and honesty bound by debt in this country; absence too which it is to be feared is being taken advantage of to our detriment, as is usually the case. A brief summary of the chief points of my professional case has been printed for private circulation. The full, complete, and exhaustive details of the most extraordinary character, with correspondence, &c., are in the hands of several very competent advisers and powerful helpers. My need of considerable pecuniary aid is most immediately urgent and pressing; and, if not soon afforded, it may come too late to save us all from final destruction.—Yours, &c.,

J. ROWLEY WATSON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Retired List, I. S. C.

Coonoor, Nilgiris, South India.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 30TH OCTOBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Thames, Captain W. J. Nantes, with the Overland Mails of October 30, arrived in Bombay Harbour, at 4 o'clock, yesterday evening. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Armstrong, Mr E	Middleton, Mrs and son
Amerall, Justice and Mrs	Martin, Mr H
Beaumont, Mr	Mills, Mr E
Brooks, Mr	Macdonald, Mr
Brown, Mr M	Mannock, Miss
Cornish, Mr R	Marsden, Mr R
Crawford, Mr M	Murray, Mr A
Cordir r, Mr	Newell, Mr H
Chapman, Mr H	Pearce, Mr
Clifford, Mrs	Richardson, Mr and Mrs R
Caldwell, Miss	Ravenshaw, Mr
Cockell, Mr N	Rigg, Mr H
Channer, Mr F	Searle, Mrs and child
Digby, Major R	Simpson, Capt and Mrs J
Doxat, Mr W	Sinclair, Miss J
Doddington, Mr and Mrs	Shillidy, Rev J
Falkiner, Miss	Scott, Mr, Mrs and 2 infants
French, Mr and Mrs D	Teaque, Mr T
Greenhalgh, Mr	Thwaites, Miss
Huntingford, Mr	Tudball, Mrs and 2 daughters
Hadon, Mr F	Thomson, Miss
Hodgson, Mr E	Weir, Miss J
Hillhouse, Miss	Witt, Mr D O
Hole, Mr	Woodroofe, Mr J G
Home, Mr	Woodroofe, Mr J H
Johnson, Mr	Way, Lt B
Lovell, Mr E	Wilkins, Miss
Lakhubb, Mr	Wolseley, Major-General, Sir
Layden, Miss	Wilson, Miss
Lick, Miss E	

FROM BRINDISI.

Andrae, Mr J	Hogan, Mr and Mrs J
Archer, Mr	Hill, Hon Mr Justice and Mrs
Allen, Mr H	Haig, Surg-Capt
Brockman, Mr and Mrs D	Harwood, Mr H
Bonnerjee Mr W	Krebs, Mr A
Badcock, Maj-Genl	Kiernander, Mr
Brett, Mr and Mrs D	Levinge, Mr E
Babbington, Mr S	Lennox, Mr H
Bedford, Surg-Capt	Lindsey, Mr E
Brown, Mr, Mrs and 2 childn	Mittemeyer, Mr
Carr, Miss	Mullins, Mr
Colvin, Mr and Miss	Nasmith, Mr
Daniels, Mr S	Ore, Mr and Mrs J W
Dinklise, Mr	Richardson, Mr
Fagan, Lt	Radcliffe, Mr R
Ghose, Dr	Rogers, Mr C S
Ghose, Mr	Summers, Mr
Gibson, Mr	Sorabji, Mr
Gordon, Hon Justice	Thomas, Mr
Ingham, Mr	Thompson, Mr and Mrs
Inklage, Mr	Willes, Mr H

FROM PORT SAID.

Heap, Mr R	Robinson, Mr

FROM ISMALIA.—Kilburn, Mr W D

FROM ADEN.

Cubitt, Lt T A	Meyer, Mr
Morris, Capt	

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, OCT. 30.

THE Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, speaking at a banquet given at Belfast in honour of his return to reside in Ireland after his relinquishment of his Ambassadorial duties in Paris, made a speech in which he pointed out that at the present moment we were not the most popular nation in Europe. He did not hesitate to assert that as a race we are undoubtedly a genial, kindly, and benevolent community. Indeed, it was our humanitarian enthusiasm that proved such a stumbling block to the foreigner. The conviction had been borne in upon him during his long contact with the outside world that in spite of Christianity, civilisation—in spite of humanitarian philosophies, the triumphs of scientific knowledge—in spite of the lessons of history and the bitter experiences of the more recent past, force, and not right is still the dominant factor in human affairs, and that no nation's independence or possessions are safe for a moment unless she can guard them with her own right hand.

Lord Charles Beresford, in a speech at a meeting of the Constitutional Club, said that this country had committed a mistake in 1882 in not declaring a Protectorate over Egypt, as France had done over Madagascar, and as any other country would have done had it sent an expedition of blood and treasure to Alexandria. Since then circumstances had altered, and Great Britain, therefore, should change her policy. The time had come for a strong and clear but courteous declaration that we intended to remain in Egypt; and the same declaration of policy ought to apply to Dongola and Khartoum.

A strike of a very remarkable character has occurred at Leeds. About 600 men in the employment of an engineering firm ceased work because of the employment of two men whom they considered incompetent. Later in the day the rest of the men joined in the strike, and there are now 2,600 idle. The firm have heavy orders on hand, but they refuse to be dictated to by their workmen as to the hands they employ.

The missionary ship Dayspring a steam auxiliary vessel of 380 tons, which was only built last year at Govan, has been wrecked a few miles to the north of New Caledonia. The crew of seventeen took to the boats, and the captain and seven men were saved, but the other nine were drowned.

An alarming attack was made on Sunday of last week on the Duke of Fife's housekeeper at East Sheen Lodge, near Richmond. It is believed that the lady's assailant was a lunatic, and that murder was his object.

Extraordinary scenes of disorder took place on Monday at the delivery of a lecture in the Imperial Institute by Mr. David Draper, secretary of the South African Geological Society, who was alleged to have sided with the Boers against the forces of Dr. Jameson.

Dr. Temple, who has been Bishop of London since 1885, has been appointed Archbishop of Canterbury in succession to Dr Benson, who died under such tragic circumstances at Hawarden Church three weeks ago.

While out shooting, on Monday, at Drumlanrig, Lord Alexander Paget was suddenly seized with illiness, and he died before he could be conveyed to the Castle.

A correspondent, resident in the Transvaal, and familiar with what is now going on in the country, furnishes details of what he describes as "three legislative abortions," to show how absolutely hollow is the professed desire of President Kruger's Government to concede anything to the Uitlander. They may, he says, attempt to hide it as they like, but the spirit animating the present regime in Pretoria, from the President and State Secretary down to the meanest Hollander hanger-on, is that of deadly and implacable hatred of Britain and jealousy of British influence. He goes further, and asserts without reservation, and as a matter of positive knowledge, that the deliberate and determined policy of President Kruger and Dr. Leyds is to undermine British influence not only in the Republics but also in the Cape Colony and Natal.

An attempt was made, on Monday, in the streets of Constantinople to assassinate Monsignor Bartolomeos, the acting Armenian Patriarch. The attempt failed. One of the would-be assassians is an Armenian grocer. It is known that Monsignor Bartolomeos is not popular with a large section of the Armenian community.

At a meeting in New York on Monday night, on the Armenian question, a letter was read from Mr. Gladstone, in which he said he rejoiced in the rescue of any fraction of Armenians "from the fangs of the Great Assassin." As long as the inaction of the Powers continues, he adds, the situation would be shameful as well as sad.

Another elaborate brief has been forwarded to the Venezuelan Boundary Commission by the Government of Venezuela. The collection of evidence is now practially over, and the Commission will now proceed to consider the final arguments.

The Spanish Foreign Minister has issued a statement denying in explicit terms the recently circulated report that Spain has no resources to continue the war in Cuba. Spain, he says, will not want either in money or men to put down the rebellion.

The Copenhagen police have arrested the treasurer of the Copenhagen Anarchist Club on charge of forging savings bank papers with a view to obtaining funds for carrying on the Anarchist agitation.

Anglophobia still characterises the great majority of the popular Russian papers, but a smaller section of the press shows a marked change of tone in this respect as is indicated by a St. Petersburg correspondent.

Sir William MacGregor has returned to Brisbane from his journey of exploration across New Guinea. The interior of the island, he says, affords indications of being highly auriferous.

The marriage of the Prince of Naples and the Princess Helene of Montenegro was solemnised in Rome on Saturday.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

THE PEACE QUESTION BETWEEN THE TURKS AND THE CHRISTIANS.

BY MR. DINSHAH ARDESHIR TALEYARKHAN, OF BARODA.

THE Armenian question excites but little interest in India, while it has absorbed the whole attention of Europe and is disturbing the very root and core of the Turkish Empire. Even a war with Turkey is not likely to arouse such predominant attention in India. The proclamation of Jehad by the Caliph alone would arouse the East. A consequence like this may be inevitable; but it should not be allowed by the Mahomedans of India and other countries as long as it is in their hands to control the policy of H. I. M. the Sultan, and to guide him with the best of the united and sympathetic counsel, which it may be possible to tender him.

Deeply affected as I am on account of the inhuman deeds prevailing in European Turkey, and inexpressibly grieved as I feel at the cold-blooded massacre of the innocents, whether Christians or Moslems, I cannot quite sympathise with those of the British agitators who advocate headlong measures against Turkey. It is a priceless consolation to feel that her Majesty the Empress is now guided by a Prime Minister who is fully conscious of the consequences which a war between England and Turkey may lead to. In the fairest regions of the earth, in its very paradise perhaps, countless Moslems and Christians are at daggers drawn with each other. Their quarrels are based on the worst forms of fanaticism. They are bent on national extirpation. At any moment millions on each side may be engaged in a deadly struggle. Till now it is the question of hundreds and thousands. Under aggravated conditions the whole of the Christendom and Islamism may preach a deadly Crusade. An unholy war of this character may affect India, Persia, Afghanistan, and all Central Asia. The prophesy in the Koran is kept ever alive in all Islamite countries; and God forbid the day when the Crescent and the Cross fall out.

It is time the Indian Moslems thought of deputing the ablest of their members to proceed to Constantinople with a view to publish winning tenets of peace and conciliation and strengthen the hands of the Sultan in restoring peace in his Empire. There must be created a strong organisation of a Mahomedan Council on the part of India to point out the apprehended, the avoidable dangers, both to the European Powers and the Porte. Friendly preachings should be attempted in the affected centres of the Turkish Empire to restore friendliness between the Christain and the Islami sects. The Porte must be made to feel the pride and glory of having to rule over so many millions of Christains. The British, the French, the Austrians, the Italians, the Germans, and the Russians should be made to feel that there are other nations besides them who are also favoured of God. They may be tolerated both as ruling and subject races.

I cannot deny that certain Moslem sects may have to blame much more than the Armenians; though the much larger number of them deplore the present atrocities. But there is such a thing as bigotry, a traditional religious hatred. Fanaticism on both sides can only be mitigated by the spontaneous, the amorous forces of liberal education and culture. Till then rapid passions have to be stilled by the winsome action of the civilised and the great. Have we no such great and cultured men amongst the millions of Mahomedans in India? The Koranite prophecy is on the lip of every Mahomedan in Asia (or Europe. Why not modify it and reduce it to the form of universal conciliation? Gentle influences on both sides must be set on active work.

Just think of the awful results which a combined attack of Europe may bring about in the East and the West in general. Conceive the development which the European Concert is gradually but surely attaining. Do not suppose the same discord exists among them as in the years past, as even in the few months past. England and Russia are better friends than ever,—and it is well it shouldbe so. I have evolved and asserted this doctrine when no responsible statesmen had any faith in it, when the present generation of our statesmen and patriots were in their cradle. Russia and France have become greater friends than ever, perbaps stauncher than any other dual Powers may be. France may in course of time forget its old sores against Germany, and wipe off their sentiment about Alsace and Lorain. The recent hearty alliance between Russia and France is so much tolerated or slurred over in Germany, that an outburst of ill-temper has been directed towards England, especially as it failed to keep the two from cementing such cordial ties and from being fully drawn into the now-weakening Triparti Alliance. Austria, Italy, and Germany are all one, while England is cordial with Italy and tolerant with Austria, Germany, and Russia. Bosnia, Herzegovina, Servia, Roumania, Greece, and other minor Christian Powers have all closer affinity with the various European Powers than with Turkey. Every Christian vassal of the Sultan, more or less, desire either to secede from all but a remote connection with the Turks, or become Independants.

Is not then the moment come for Mahomedan statesmen in India to prevent this awful disintegration, this coming extinction of the greatest of all our native kingdoms, this threatened demoralisation of so splendid and valorous a race as the Turks? Can we not all save each other and work for each other's good till we are united in one holy bond of an impersonal religion and in the uniform desire of upholding and tolerating each other's Empires, which mean the all-in-all of every nation of the world?

There is no merit in taking life and sacrificing life in the cause of gross interests and sordid passions. It is an atrocious cruelty and immorality on the part of Christians or Turks to slaughter women and little ones who have done you no harm and who plead before us for the commonest protection. The sins of such brutality must fall heavily on those who indulge in it. They are gross sinners before God and the whole world.

I cannot find sufficient terms to advocate the establishment of a powerful Moslem Society in India to bring about conciliation between the Turks and the Christians, between Great Britain and Turkey, between all the Continental Powers on the one side, and the Porte on the other. There is every facility now to bring about such a conciliation. If we were to take nation as a whole in any part of Europe, if we were to take any unit of its Administration, we do not find any one burning with vengeance against the Turks. There is the strongest desire to save the Armenians from further massacres, but there is not a single Power which is prepared to dip into the ocean of blood to correct the assassinating Turks. Each Power has its own difficulties at home; each hates the idea of the other gorging itself with more of land. Each desires peace as the preeminent object of its autonomy. What moment can then be more favourable than the present to effect a lasting truce between Europe and the Porte? If this be not effected, imagine the consequences of an attack on the Porte. Here we remain listless observers of such butchery of mankind as may any moment prove contagious—as may any moment spread like wild-fire in Asia and Europe? Just imagine an hostile attack on any of the European embassies, or any more wholesale slaughter either in Asiatic or European Turkey. Think of the results of a single or combined attack on the Sultanite on the part of Europe. A general massacre of both Moslems and Christians must ensue, and every Eastern potentate fall into the fray one after another, for none could control when fanatic and warlike races are fired with the Jehad fervour and excitement. In a contingency of this sort it cannot be doubted that our Eastern Empire will be nearly vanquished, though not without doing the greatest possible harm to the Christian Powers arrayed against it, and to Asia in general. I do not doubt that, if matters went worse, every European power will keep aloof, while that most outraged against Turkey would ultimately be allowed to attack. But, mind, no Power will let any of its fraternity to be annihilated on the hands of the Porte. In moments of dire distress another surely will follow to stave off the final disaster to the Cross. In the event of both European and Asiatic Turkey goaded to reprisals, the combination of European Powers will be the immediate result, who might then over-run the Empire to enforce peace. But before that happy end is reached, one knows not the scope and extent of the carnage which may range on both side.

Be it well borne in mind that the time is fast going when the European Powers will go to war with each other for the sake of keeping Turkey intact. They all are now in the active process of uniting to see Turkey checkmated. So far that they desire to prevent massacres and to induce a Reformed Autonomy in Turkey, they cannot be found fault with. Indeed, their aim and their action cannot but be highly commended by all communities, whether Asiatic or otherwise. Should Turkey be then allowed to fall a victim to her own weakness?

It is not merely friendly suasive force which can restore peace in the Turkish Empire and render all needless and dismal massacres a thing of the past. Ever since the Russo-Turkish war I have been a friend of Turkey—as his Imperial Majesty knows from my former work, which was kindly placed before him by a distinguished British Ambassador—and an advocate for such genuine reform of it as would please Europe. Cannot his Imperial Majesty devise some method by which his turbulent subjects could be placed under European restraints—even a restraint which may be exercised by such of his troop as could be trusted and strengthened? Cannot his Majesty cordially invite the assistance of every Power in furnishing him with wise and vigorous Consuls, who should be sent to every Vilayet, where the brawls exist, to win over by personal efforts the warring elements on both sides. This pacificatory work may also be entrusted to the Turkish and other patriotic subjects. I would have his Imperial Majesty to promise extensive rewards to all those who would bring about amity between the unfortunate factions. There is no expenditure so heavy which can be refused in a cause like this. Europeans and Turks, you would squander millions after millions in a war which would desolate sweet and peaceful homes by thousands and lakhs! Why not spend instead a few millions in pacifying the savage passions of the penniless multitude? Scatter money freely among them through great men of noble and patriotic temper and shrewd sense; and you will find the assassins in a short time becoming perfectly civil creatures. Banish the idea of guns and gallows, and win over all sorts of criminals by rewards for displaying peaceful conduct. All European Powers should offer substantial contributions towards the achievement of this object, which the Sultan can carry out himself better than anyone else. Europe should assist him with men and money. An assistance of this sort would be far better than wasting endless money in keeping up huge armaments. It is a far more sacred act to save millions of lives and to spend money in gaining an object which otherwise can only be secured by war. Persuasion becomes doubly successful with a judicious dispensation of gold. Some way must be discovered by which heads of troublesome clans may be induced to procure order among their followers who now pursue the brutal work of human devastation. If the world is to be saved from the ravages of such a crusade as never was before witnessed, the Porte must be induced to bring about its own reform, and all the other Powers must be won over in the interests of this great cause. The sacrifices on all sides would thus be trivial. It would be a folly to court assassination of human beings a thousand times more than the assassination thus sought to be prevented. Every power is accordingly wise in using only diplomatic force in inducing his Imperial Majesty to stop the present barbarous anarchy, which the most sacred Islamy precepts distinctly forbid.

I do not for a moment doubt the Sultan's own genuine desire to restore peace to his kingdom. I deprecate the passion displayed by the grand old man of England and a few thousand of his blind followers. He has undoubtedly displayed the finest sentiment that an angelic creature may possess, but for all that he is as silly as a child twelve years old. If the effect of his blasting thunder be no more than mere quickening of the pulse of Europeans in the interests of peace, Mr. Gladstone's present activity is not without some practical result. Lord Rosebery is far more sensible, though even he errs in not fully explaining the side of the Sultan, in giving a clear picture of the anomalous position in which he now finds himself. It is more the unruly fanaticism of certain clans, and the character of certain officials of the Porte to blame. His Majesty in his present embarrassed and difficult position claims a certain amount of our sympathies. Russia's counsel and protection is a Godsend to him. Lord Salisbury's calculated actions are due to nearly to some of the same difficulties which the Sultan labors under himself. It would be a sheer act of insanity to withdraw any of the European Ambassadors from Constantinople. Any Power withdrawing its representative cannot but find its difficulties infinitely increased and its power for good affected for the worse. An ambassadorial withdrawal in the present circumstances, and unless immediately followed by a declaration of war, can have no parallel in the history of international relations, and would be a sure sign of an effeminate and outrageous abdication. An action of this sort emanating from an inflammatory nation would hasten a wanton catastrophe. When betrayed by a manly and sensible power it must at once place it in a penitent position. A worse case than this would be an attempt to dethrone his Majesty. I have such faith in the good sense and noble and generous temper of the Sultan that if he found that any great part of his subject races is against him, his Majesty himself would retire from the cares of State for a few years. His Majesty might even ask the Powers to restore peace and establish an honest and vigilant administration for the disturbed provinces if he were only sure that his subjects would acquiesce in a temporary change of this sort without betraying a greater ferocity than now. Even his voluntary and temporary abdication may be the signal for general revolt—a revolt in which both his friends and foes may join. Unless the Powers can maintain such abdication without shedding blood and giving rise to recurring anarchy, neither the Sultan nor the Powers can entertain a drastic measure of this sort. If he is too good and abdicates he will do as much as giving signal to a more serious anarchy than now. His presence where he is, is more necessary than ever; and he needs the sympathetic guidance of the Powers more than is dreamt of in common philosophy. He knows best where the sorest point lies; and against which I am sure he struggles hard. No other Sovereign need envy his present position. He is the best instrument to which Europe must look for the internal reforms in Turkey. He is holding all the troublesome elements tight enough; no one can successfully displace him at this anxious moment without exposing a whole cauldron of seething evils which he keeps down. Detesting as I do the butchery prevailing in Turkey, I must unearth the deliberate words of the late Lord Beaconsfield about H. I. M. Abdul Ahmed:—

"I look to the individual character of that human being as of vast importance. He is a man whose every impulse is good. However great may be the difficulties he has to encounter, however various may be the influences that may ultimately control him, his impulses are always good. He is not a tyrant, he is not dissolute. He is not a bigot. He is not corrupt."

(To be continued.)

AFFAIRS IN PORTUGUESE INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, Nov. 9.

COLONEL VILLAR, who has been appointed Governor of Damaun has left Goa to take charge of his new appointment. The façade of the church of Ribandar was struck by lightning, producing much damage. A clever theft has been committed of the funds belonging to the community of Cavelossim which were kept in the parochial house at Carmona. There were three separate keys to the safe kept by the Vicar, the clerk, and the saceador. Only one lock has been broken and Rs. 2,250 have been extracted. The clerk and the saceador are under arrest and the judicial authorities are making enquiry into the matter. A few days back some five Hindus were brought as prisoners reported to have been caught at Sanquelin. The mania of giving promotions to military officers appears to be so great that the Governor-General has requisitioned two sergeants from Mozambique to raise them to the rank of ensigns. The receipts of the West of India Portuguese Railway for the week ended 24th October averaged Rs. 64 per mile compared with Rs. 207 for the corresponding period last year. The total receipts for the 16 weeks of the second half-year amounted to Rs. 38,763 against 1,21,036 for a similar period last year. Rev. Estanislau P. V. de Souza, ex-Vicar-General of Bombay, and the present Vicar of Aldona, has been appointed Disembargador of the Ecclesiastical Court of Goa.

QUAINT AND COUNTERFEIT COINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of to-day, you report the case of a tram-conductor, who was charged with attempting to pass off spurious coin, but was not found guilty of cheating by the magistrate who tried him. In connection with this case, I may mention that tram-conductors have on many occasions mistaken me for an enthusiastic numismatist, and put me in possession of specimens of various kinds of coinage. A similar experience has been met by others of my acquaintance. Of course, we have only to thank our own inobservance. Still it becomes a question whether or not it is possible to check repetitions of this unpleasantness. To this end the Tramway authorities would do well to take up the matter and see that their men are as particular about giving out good money in change as they are about receiving it. That there is never more than the element of a mere accident in such transactions where bad coins figure is a matter I am inclined to doubt.—Yours, &c., ONE ENLIGHTENED.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 15.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Turkish route interrupted beyond Busreh.

With effect from Monday, the 16th November, and untill further orders the tariff per word in messages between India and Europe will be decreased to Rs. 3, and annas 5 (half rupees 5 and annas 10), via Suez or Teheran. Five annas less via Turkey. Two annas a word to be added from offices in Burma. Rates decreased by one anna to Turkey, Europe and Asiatic, including islands via Fao, Annam, Singapore, Siam, Tonquin, via Moulmein, and Madras, Cochin, China, Java, Penang, via Madras, Aden, via Bombay, Bushire, via Karachi, Russia, Asiatic, all places via Teheran, Souakin via Suez. Rates decreased by two annas to Russia including Caucasus via Teheran and Suez, Turkey, Europe via Suez and Teheran, Batoum, Hongkong, Bali, Celebes, Manila, New South Wales, South and West Australia, Victoria, Tasmania, Newzealand Via Madras, Jedda via Aden, Egypt, all places Except Souakin, via Suez, Seychelles, via Bombay, Aden, New York, State all places Alabama via Suez and Teheran, N. A. Cables. Rates reduced by three annas to Shanghai, Japan, Queensland, and New Caledonia, Via Madras, Cape Town, Mauritius, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Natal (all places), via Bombay, Aden, Bermuda, Canada (all places), Arizone, Arkansas, Coynesticut, Habaken, Via Teheran, Suez, N. A. Cables.

A VOTARY of my lady Nicotine, heedlessly chucking a lighted match from the top of a 'bus in High Holborn, caused that missile to impinge on the nose of a G. W. R. van horse. Hence alarms, excursions, collisions, a dislodged driver, and a tainting lady. Finally, the horse was brought up, appropriately enough, by a constable in the Old Bailey. The incident marks the limits of endurance of a London horse, which will stand most things. But you must not apply a lighted match to his nose. It is as dangerous as giving an elephant tobacco, or dropping a teapot on the head of a proctor.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONSEQUENT on Major Colin Mackenzie and Captain Stevens having vacated their posts as D. A. A. G's. on the Bombay and Madras Army Staffs, Captain Pinney, Royal Fusiliers, and Captian Williams, 26th Madras Infantry, succeed to the respective appointments.

WE learn that Captain Deasy, of the 16th Lancers, who left Kashmir in April last on a journey into Chinese Turkistan, has been obliged to return to Leh, owing to the difficulties he experienced in procuring transport.

KAKA, the last of the five ghazis concerned in the Sunari outrage, has been sentenced to transportation for life, a concession, it is said, for the valuable aid rendered by his father in assisting in the capture of the four other ghazis and eventually bringing in his own son.

STOCKS of rice in and around Calcutta have fallen to twelve lakhs of maunds against seventeen lakhs in the corresponding week last year. The total available for export is estimated at two lakhs of maunds.

LARGE number of labourers from Behar, and skilled carpenters from Eastern Bengal, are flocking for work to the Assam-Bengal Railway, the result being that labourers can be had at unprecedented low wages.

IT is reported from Koosthea that cases of fever with glandular swellings are largely in the increase in that sub-division. The cases are not generally fatal.

AN incident which might be exaggerated into a question of international importance has taken place near Cuttack. A French traveller, who is walking round the world, one Monsieur Henri Gilbert, has in some way got into trouble with the native police, and it is reported he has been badly assaulted.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will not go to Dacca this month, as at first reported. He leaves by mail train on the 19th, accompanied by the Honourable Mr. Finucane and Mr. Gayer, for Sonepore, where a meeting will take place, on the 20th, of all officials and non-officials of the surrounding districts, Sir Alexander Mackenzie presiding, *re* the impending scarcity. He will return to Calcutta on the 21st, unless it is decided at the conference that a tour is desirable through the affected districts.

ON the 21st November, 1895, the Government of Madras passed the following order:—"As a canal is to be constructed ere long from the harbour to the Cooum, with, it is to be hoped, the effect of purifying the water of that river, the Government considers it inexpedient to interfere in the matter of finishing in the Cooum." As there are no signs of the construction of this canal, will Government kindly explain forthwith the meaning of the words "ere long."

THE Mayo College at Ajmere had the honour of a visit on Wednesday from Lord and Lady Elgin. Colonel Loch, the Principal, read the report for the past year, and the Viceroy, before distributing the prizes, gave an address to the assembled company in which he dwelt on the aims with which the College had been founded and the manner in which they have been so far realised. The Viceregal party left privately in the evening for Oodeypore.

THE progress made in constructing the Uganda Railway, writes a contemporary, is very satisfactory, for forty miles of rail have now been laid and another sixty are well in hand. This first section of 100 miles includes the crossing of the narrow channel which separates Port Raitz from the mainland and the ascent of 700 feet to the plateau which stretches far away inland. From the edge of the plateau to Tsavo, 120 miles, the Taro desert has to be traversed, the line rising gradually to 1,500 feet above sea-level. The only difficulty which our engineers have to face on this portion of the railway is the scarcity of water, but the underground tanks at Taro post will furnish a fair supply. From Tsavo to the Scotch Mission station at Kebwezi is 85 miles and on this section there will be 30 miles of heavy work as Kebwezi is at an altitude of 3,000 feet. We cannot expect, therefore, that the rate of progress next year will be as rapid as that of the past six or seven months. The total length of the line as surveyed is a little under 660 miles and the highest point (7,800 feet) will be at the 510th mile. On some of the sections the rails can be laid at a very rapid rate as the country is open, and we may reasonably expect Uganda to be reached in 1900. Looking far ahead we may fix the first day of the 20th century as that on which the railway will be opened for traffic throughout its entire length; but, of course, during the intermediate period trains will be run to meet the caravans starting for the coast from Lake Victoria.

THE uncertainties and surprises of litigation are neatly summarised in a case of small money value that recently came before the High Court of the N.-W. Provinces. The plaintiff sued the defendant for a piece of land which he contended the defendant had wrongfully got possession of. The defendant admitted his possession, but pleaded that he was entitled to the land. The first Court dismissed the suit on the ground that the defendant was in possession and the plaintiff had not proved his right to disturb that possession. From this decision the plaintiff appealed, and the Apellate Court held that the plaintiff was mistaken in thinking that the defendant and not himself was in possession of the land. The plaintiff's title to retain this possession seems to have been proved to the satisfaction of the Court, and he accordingly obtained a decree. Thereupon the defendant took the case to the High Court on the plea that the Appellate Court's finding that the plaintiff was all in possession of the land was final and conclusive, as between the parties, and that the plaintiff's suit should be dismissed with costs as being an unnecessary and objectless suit based on no cause of action. The High Court, however, declined to interfere with decree of the Appellate Court and as to costs remarked that had the defendant from the outset accepted the view that the plaintiff had both title and possession he need have been put to no costs. The defendant's object in appealing from the decree, when he started with the admission that he accepted the finding that the plaintiff was in lawful possession, may at first sight indicate a disposition to litigate for the pleasure of the excitement attending litigation and nothing more. But there was something behind. It seems that the defendant was satisfied that whatever the position on paper might be, he was in fact in possession. If then he could get the decree set aside on the plea that it was unnecessary, the upshot would be that the parties would be restored to the position they occupied before the plaintiff commenced the litigation. The plaintiff's decree would have been cancelled on the ground that he was in possession and had no grievance. But in point of fact the defendant would have been quietly squatting on the ground laughing at the plaintiff who had lost his case upon a state of facts that had no existence out of the records of a certain Court. As it is, there is the making of a pretty knot for future litigation to unravel. The plaintiff's decree, it will be contended in the execution department, is nothing more than a declaratory decree asserting for the information of all men that he is in possession of certain land. It does not give him a right to take out execution for possession, for the simple reason that the Court that gave it held, in spite of the assertions in his plaint, that he was already in possession. The defendant, although bound to admit the abstract proposition that the plaitiff is now and has along been in possession of the land, proceeded to grow his own crops on it and reap them, meeting all expostulation of the plaintiff with the question. How could the Court have meant to give you a decree for possession in the face of its finding that you were already the possessor?

THE steamer Strathclyde, which grounded on Moyapur bar whilst proceeding down the river, on Tuesday, has been successfully floated and taken to Calcutta. There seems no reason to believe she has sustained any serious damage, but this point can only be satisfactorily decided by an inspection after she enters Kidderpore docks. The City of Agra has also been floated.

MR. G. A. CRUIKSHANK, Bengal and N.-W. Railway, has accepted the appointment, on very liberal terms, of Traffic Superintendent on the Mombassa and Uganda Railway. He will leave shortly and will probably take out a staff with him from this country.

BABU RAGHUNANDAN PRASAD, an influential zemindar in Bairia zilla, Ballia, died at Benares, suddenly. He came here to pass his days as Kashibashi. He was a famous benefactor to the Government during the Mutiny of 1857. He leaves his only son, Babu Padamdeo Narayan Pandy who is well-known among official circles.

SIR BAKER RUSSELL took over charge of the Bengal Army on the 9th instant at Jubbulpore. He halted at that station and after inspecting the garrison left for Lucknow, arriving there at 9 p.m. on the 11th idem. A salute was fired at daybreak on the morning of the 12th. Sir Baker Russell, accompanied his Assistant Military Secretary and Brigadier-General Young, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bengal, proceeds to Sitapur.

THE East Indian Railway have under consideration a proposal to run from Sealdah an auxiliarly train connecting at Hooghly with the new express leaving Howrah. The object is to have on the train a through carriage of each class so that passengers who find Sealdah a more convenient starting point than Howrah can take train there and be transferred at Hooghly without change of carriage.

A CASE in which a Mahomedan cook stood charged with having kidnapped and abetted the kidnapping of Miss Edith Thomas was concluded on Thursday before the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta. The accused was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

AFTER a lengthy discussion and a long speech by Mr. H. C. Stevens at the Calcutta Municipal meeting on Thursday evening, the commissioners agreed to continue the anti-choleraic inoculation experiments. Mr. Stevens read a letter from Dr. Klein admitting he was wrong in condemning anti-choleraic inoculation.

THE Government of Bengal has issued an important circular to all commissioners regarding the threatened famine, laying down the policy of the Government, which is to absolutely refrain from interference with private trade. The Government looks to the commercial community to supply any food deficit there may be, and, for itself, adheres to the policy of saving life by opening-relief works wherever and whenever required, and by giving a wage, regulated from time to time according to the prices of food-grain, which will enable people to buy food; also by giving charitable relief to persons who cannot labour. At the same time every effort is being made to give the mercantile community the earliest and best information at the command of Government to assist them in forecasting the amounts which it may be profitable for them to import. Most searching inquiries are being instituted to ascertain the stocks of grain available in the various districts, the probable outturn of the crops not yet reaped, and the extent to which the supply is likely to fall short of the demand. The services of all Government officers in Bengal are to be freely utilised, and the results will be made known from time to time. Meanwhile the Government has issued a series of notes giving all information at present available, both as regards present prospects and also in the matter of experience gained in previous famines. From these notes it appears that the area in Bengal which is causing anxiety extends throughout the whole of the western portion of the province including Behar. The outlook is thus exceedingly grave though there is no reason to fear that trade will be unequal to meeting the demand for grain, or that the railway service will fail to pour it in fast enough.

IT is rare that diseases of the East, with the exception of cholera, make their appearance in Europe; but at the present time beri-beri, which is common enough in Assam, exists in Dublin. The Richmond Lunatic Asylum in that city has long had an unenviable character for unhealthiness; and as 1,700 patients are accommodated within buildings intended only for 1,000, the mortality returns are very high. In 1894 beri-beri broke out in the Asylum and 25 persons died out of 174 attacked. This year 68 lunatics and 5 nurses have suffered from the disease, and the fact that the nursing-staff have not escaped has attracted much attention. The medical officer in charge, Dr. Connolly Norman, has long protested against the overcrowding of the wards and the general insanitary surroundings of his wretched patients, but his recommendations regarding improvements have been disregarded. This second outbreak of beri-beri may, perhaps, bring about a change for the better, more particularly as it has formed the subject of discussion in the medical journals. In any case it is remarkable that a disease which has its home in Assam should twice appear in epidemic form in a Dublin asylum.

As the rumour has been somewhat extensively circulated that the Sultan of Turkey is considering the advisability of prosecuting Mr. Gladstone for libel in designating him the "Great Assassin," it may be of interest to recall the fact that on two occasions British subjects were tried in English Courts for libel on the heads of foreign States at peace with Great Britain. Thus, in March, 1799, John Vint, George Ross, and John Barry were tried by a special jury before Lord Kenyon at Guildhall, London, for a libel published in the *Courier* newspaper on Paul I., Czar of Russia. They were defended by Mr. (Lord) Erskine, but were convicted, and, on the 30th May 1799, John Vint, the proprietor of the newspaper, was sentenced to be imprisoned for six months and to pay a fine of £100, and the other defendants, who were the printer and the publisher of the paper, were sentenced to one month's imprisonment. Again, on the 21st of February, 1803, Jean Peltier was tried in the Court of King's Bench before Lord Ellenborough and tha special jury for a libel on Nepoleon Buonoparte, First Council of the French Republic. He was defended by Mr. (Sir James) Mackintosh, and was convicted. He was, however, never called upon to receive judgment, as war between Great Britain and the French Republic was renewed soon after the trial. If proceedings were instituted against Mr. Gladstone at the civil side of Court he would, no doubt, plead a justification of the libel; if at the criminal side, he would plead that the libel was true, and that it was written or published for the benefit of the public.

MR. DU MAURIER's story, "The Martian," is continued in the November number of Harper, and the reader has the consolation of knowing that the latest work of the author of "Trilby" is not destined to remain a fragment, like Thackeray's "Dennis Duval" and Dickens's "Edwin Drood," Mr. Du Maurier having, just before his sudden and widely-lamented death, completed the last chapter. He was, we believe, equally forward with the illustrations which, when pen and pencil thus combine must be regarded as an inseparable part of the work. No great progress is made with the action of the story, but on the other hand the character of the hero's interesting young friend, Barty Josselin, the growing attachment between these twain and the incidents of school life at that already famous establishment, the "Institution F. Brossard," in the latter days of King Louis Phillipe, continue to be sketched with a wonderful minuteness and command of lifelike detail. There is a vivid description of the excitement of the school during the revolution of 1848, and again during the sanguinary insurrection of July, when dead and wounded officers were carried by on litters, and at night the boys lay awake and listened to the watchword, "Sentinelle, prenez-garde a vous!" or the long rattle of musketry, which told of the shooting of batches of captured insurgents behind the Church of St. Vincent de Paul. A delightful little idyl is the episode of the holiday sojourn of the three school-boys down at the country house and farm of M. Laferte, in the Department of La Sarthe. The author's fondness for colloquial French is hardly less conspicious than in "Trilby." We have indeed occasionally as much as twenty consecutive lines of dialogue in that medium, but in consideration for readers not equally familiar with popular French idioms the author furnishes, with due apologies, an occasional translation in brackets. Four vigorous and thoroughly characteristic illustrations accompany this instalment of the story.

THE VALUE OF INDIAN COLLEGES.

THE VICEROY'S VIEWS.

On Wednesday afternoon, the Viceroy and Lady Elgin and party inspected the Mayo College, his Excellency paying an informal visit to the Maharaja of Jeysulmir on the way. On arrival at the College the Viceroy was met by Colonel Loch and conducted to the dais where the native chiefs and notables were assembled. The hall of the College is a very fine one with highly ornamented ceiling, and, crowded as it was with the principal members of the European and native society of Ajmere and Nusseerabad, it persented a very brilliant spectacle. Immediately facing his Excellency were seated the pupils, numbering about seventy, looking very smart and neat, all in plain white, but with distinctive head dresses. Colonel Loch read the report for last year, referring to the object and aims of the institution and the manner in which they are carried out; and concluded by giving well deserved praise to the College staff, both educational and physical.

The Viceroy then spoke in the following terms:—Colonel Loch, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I had an opportunity of asking Colonel Loch, last night, what he would require of me on this occasion, and he answered that all he would require would be a few kind words. I hope he will not think the worse of me if I take him at his word and my remarks are very few. It would be easy no doubt to speak at length on educational topics on an occasion such as this, but I am not quite sure that you would find it a very interesting occupation to listen to me, and on a warm afternoon it might have a tendency which would be somnolent. I think therefore, especially as time is valuable to us, that it will be better for me not to attempt to follow Colonel Loch in the statement he has made regarding the present condition of the school. You have heard from him, and there is before us in the report of the examiners of the school, all the facts and figures; and I think we may take it that they show that the school is thoroughly and completely equipped for the work it has to do, and that it is doing that work under the guidance of Colonel Lochi in a thoroughly, satisfactory and efficient manner. What I should like to say is a word or two about what I understand to have been from the first the characteristic aim of the school. Colonel Loch, I think, has alluded to it, but I should like to give my impression. I think it will be admitted that the Viceroy, to whose suggestion the foundation of this school is due, and whose name it bears, was notable for his friendliness and sympathy with the princes and chiefs of India; and it was therefore not surprising that he should make the suggestion of which the first aim and object were to make available to the princes and chiefs of Rajputana certain advantages which we ourselves in our own country esteem of the highest value to us and to our children. As you are aware, there are many objects to be gained by the system of public education. If you look entirely to the scholastic side I am not prepared to deny that it might be argued that by keeping a student entirely to himself, and, if expense was no object, by providing him with the best possible instructors, you might enable him to acquire a fund of knowledge in the best and the quickest manner; but I am not quite sure that there would not be danger in the process, because I think the human brain is not very different from the human body and there is a danger of its being overfed. But still, as I have said, I am bound to admit that from that point of view it might be argued that the best possible results could be obtained by that method of instruction. But, speaking for ourselves in England, we have found that we want more for our sons. Colonel Loch has just now expressed a hope that I do not overlook the value of the physical side of education. I entirely agree with him in that proposition. What we want our sons to acquire is certainly the literary knowledge for which we send them to school, but we also wish them to acquire habits of discipline and self control and to cultivate all those faculties of action and of energy which may be summed up in the word "manliness." Now our experience has been that, even given the best instructors, boys do not acquire that form of knowledge half so well or, at any rate, so completely from their tutors as they can from one another, and that I take it has been the origin of the growth amongst us of the great institutions which we call public schools. Those public schools have been accused of paying too great attention to the physical side of education of which Colonel Loch has spoken just now. I do not think myself that if a boy and his tutor at a school do their duty properly the one to the other there ought to be any danger of that, but at the same time the physical education of the boy is an undoubted part of the whole system of education, and the result has ofen been expressed in the well-known phrase of our greatest generals, that the battles of England have been won on the playing fields of Eton. Now the problem was how to give these great advantages to the nobility of India and Rajputana. It may be said that the public schools of England are open to any subject of her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and I think there is something captivating in that view of the matter, and we find that it has attracted some of the chiefs and nobles of India to send their sons who are now enrolled on the lists of our public schools. But for my own part I should not wish to be taken as saying that that is a system which should be very widely followed. I have a great belief myself in not separating a boy in his youth too far from the influences of his home and country, and it is impossible with our system in the public schools of England that a boy should go from this country and pass through the whole course there without a separation, which, I think, might be detrimental to his intercourse with his people in the years afterwards. And therefore it was no doubt the idea that occurred to Lord Mayo that a college of this description planted in your midst might bring to you, the chiefs and nobles of Rajputana, the very advantages which we ourselves have got and in which we desire that you should participate. I think, as Colonel Loch has said, our thanks are due to the chiefs of Rajputana for the support they have given to this College—in the first place by the liberal subscriptions which were given at its foundation, amounting, I think, to something like seven lakhs; and also that since that time, now 21 years ago, they have sent boys continuously to this College, so that up to the present 263 boys have passed through its course. At the same time I entirely sympathise with the feeling which I know is entertained, and naturally entertained after 18 years' service, by Colonel Loch and other friends of the College, that we might see its advantages still further recognised and its usefulness extended. I should be very glad to see it, too, but I am very much of opinion that in this matter of education, as in many other matters, we must have patience. We must set up our institutiens on the best foundations we can devise, we must se that our institutions do good work, and we must let the seed thus sown ave time to take root and to bear fruit. I have little doubt that this College, as time goes on, and its advantages are more fully appreciated, as I believe they will be, by the generation which is growing up round us, will grow and extend its usefulness, and that those advantages will be recognised by the chiefs and nobles of Rajputana. I for my own part have no better wish for Rajputana, than that this should be the case. I am glad to see on this occaion the ruling chiefs of Rajputana both among the students and amongst the spectators. To the former I would say that I am certain that when they come to the years of manhood and have to take upon themselves those responsible duties which will fall upon them as rulers in Native States they will look back with gratitude to the means placed at their disposal and to the course they have pursued in this College, and that they will perform these duties with satisfaction to themselves, with credit to their name, and for the benefit of their people. The ruisng chiefs, who are near me, I would ask to look upon the boys who are attending this College, and to say if they do not think that they recognise in them those manly qualities which it has always been a leading of the Rulers of Rajputana to cultivate themselves; and to think whether by supporting this College they will not encourage the growth of those many qualities in the young people of their States. And now, ladies and gentlemen, there is only one other matter to which I wish to refer, and it is one that is very commonly referred to on an occassion of a prize giving. On this occassion I understood that the College holiday has been altered in some respects in order to make it correspond with our visit, for which I am exceedingly grateful; and in consequence perhaps there may have been a little inconvenience in adhering to the regular and ordinary course of the holidays; and after consulting the Agent to the Governor-General, I think that I may say that perhaps the best way of remedying that difficulty would be to extend the holidays for a day or two in order to get over any little inconvenience that there might be if the school were to meet again before Christmas. I think that that may be a satisfactory solution of the difficulty. I congratulate Colonel Loch and Mr. Sherring and the masters of the school on the good report that has been presented and I can only say that I am exceedingly glad to be present on this occasion and to carry out the honourable task which Colonel Loch has asked me now to perform (applause).

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 15th November, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	15	7	9 a.m.	...	15
Suez	15	2	50 p.m.	...	11

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 15th November 1896.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	27	...	2
" Karachi	...	41	...	2
" Madras	...	12	...	2

KARACHI NEWS.

The cold weather is upon us and District Officers are preparing for their annual flight, and, indeed, many have already flown. Tents are up in all their compounds "for alteration and repair," and all points to a speedy departure. The Commissioner is still with us, but alas! even he bids us farewell, next Monday, and then Karachi settles down finally into a state of semi-consciousness till the end of the cold weather. Mr. James attends the Viceroy's Council in Calcutta and is not expected back here till the middle of March. This must, therefore, necessarily be my last letter for some time to come for the ample reason that I shall have no story. However, the close of the season is a good opportunity for taking stock of several really noteworthy improvements that have been made in this town and province during the past year or so. To old residents in Karachi no longer here now, it will come as a shock to hear of the sad end of Mr. E. Leggett, solicitor and notary public, who committed suicide last week by shooting himself in this office. Several motives are assigned for his ending his existence, but I believe they are purely fictitious and not worth repeating. An inquest was of course held and a verdict of temporary insanity returned. You will remember my writing on the great improvements that were being made in the Municipal Gardens. They are now complete, or very nearly so, and I should like some one who had seen the gardens before they were taken in hand to see them now! One cannot well give too much praise to Mr. Beaumont, Karachi's benefactor in this respect, for brightening its truly bare surroundings so much. A miniature lake with a miniature island in the centre greets one on entering, and here dozens and dozens of water-loving birds abound. Tall, sedate cranes stroll about, beautiful swans in stately procession glide over the smooth water, and the air resounds with cries from the many other curious and beautiful plumaged birds. Of course all this costs money. So the other day a "garden fete," on a large scale was inaugurated—on the same principles as a Fancy Bazaar! Need I say the proceeds were all that could be desired? There were few who grudged giving to such a deserving object, and it is well that such a happy idea was hit upon to pay the expenses of so lasting a pleasure as the gardens will always now be.

Quarantine has been imposed in Karachi against Bombay, but pratique is granted to a vessel carrying a qualified medical officer if no cases of plague have occurred on board. A hulk has been fitted up as a 1st class European lazaretto and extensive sheds prepared for native passengers. No steamer has as yet been quarentined, but Messrs. Shepherd and Company have found it necessary to turn a steamer back at Cutch-Mandvi, as they failed at the last moment to find a medical officer.

Amidst the cry of famine elsewhere, Sind remains unmoved, expecting a 12-anna crop in cereals and a bumper crop of cotton. But trade is very dull and will remain so, until the *rabi* crop is harvested in April. Meanwhile the Port Trust is sending home for a dredger at a cost of 7½ lakhs of rupees for extending the anchorage ground in the harbour and embarking on other schemes of improvement to cost nearly as much more.

The Municipality have just added to their waterworks a new reservoir of enormous capacity and contemplate running a separate pipe down to the wharves to improve the shipping supply—and a much wanted improvement it is too.

The Shouse system of drainage in the native town has proved so complete a succes that the City Fathers are now casting about for taxation sufficient to pay for a loan of 12 lakhs required for extending the system all over the town. The Hyderabad Municipality has recently ordered new engines and plant for the purpose of completely reconstructing its system of water supply and is preparing a new drainage scheme as well; so sanitation is making good progress in Sind. The Sukkur people find that the water-works opened by Lord Sandhurst, a year ago, bring so much water into the town, that they are now puzzling their heads for means to get it out again to prevent the town being water-logged and feverish!

The Lady Dufferin Hospital, the foundation-stone of which was laid by Lady Elgin in 1894, is now almost complete and will be opened in a couple of months. The building is a handsome one and worthy of the architect, Mr. Strachan. The whole cost of the building is being met by a munificent Parsee gentleman of the old school, Mr. Eduljee Dinshaw, who has previously built two dispensaries in the town.

A very pleasant race-meeting has just concluded, a sporting owner from Simla carrying away a large share of the stakes—some of the races were very close and of course caused a good deal of excitement. The new gymkhana ball and concert room is now completed and is a success in every way. A very pleasant dance was given last week in it, and I think I must here congratulate our new Honorary Secretary, the Hon'ble W. T. O'Brien, on the excellent arrangements made for our comfort and pleasure. When a man undertakes the duties of an Honorary Secretary he must expect no thanks, and he rarely gets any, but on a occasion when everyone *is* satisfied—as was the case the other night—depend upon it he is a lucky man,—and so is the Club. We shall soon be losing Brigadier-General Jeffrys, whose ability and business capacity have been no less conspicuous during his short tenure of office here than his never failing kindness and tact. When welcoming General Cooke back again, Karachi society will feel inclined to say "How happy would we be with either, were t'other dear charmer away!"

At last, if rumours are true, there seems prospects of a direct weekly mail being established between Karachi and Aden, for which prayers have been offered to successive Viceroys and Governments for 30 years past. It really, I believe, depends on whether the Finance Minister can afford the luxury. The service would bring in the overland mail to Simla much faster than by Bombay, besides vastly improving commerce between England and the whole of the Punajb, Baluchistan and part of the North-West Provinces. It is rumoured also that the Hyderabad-Umerkote Railway will soon be linked on to the Jodhpur system. With the Southern Punjab line and lateral communication across the desert completed, Karachi merchants ought to secure their fair share of the trade of India. The Sind Incumbered Estates Act has come, so a friend from up-country tells me, just in time, as the low river and contracted cultivation of last yaar have brought the zemindars into the last stage of debt. Commissioner in Sind has recently paid a flying visit in company with the Chief Engineer, Mr. Thompson, to the headworks of the great Jamrao Canal, which will irrigate, when complete, 250,000, acres. Extension of the canal in the Hyderabed District have also been commenced, and the total capital outlay on new irrigation works will be something like 125 lakhs, which is expected to yield a profit of 10 per cent or more. The Rohry-Hyderabad chord line will also soon be opened for local traffic, but through traffic will go round by the right bank line for a year or two more until the bridge across the Indus at Kotri is completed.—*Pioneer*.

A JOURNEY AROUND THE WORLD.

This volume is a record of a recent journey around the world by Rev. Francis E. Clark, D. D., President of the United Societies of Christian Endeavour, and his wife. Throughout the long journey, which occupied more than a year, and covered nearly fifty thousand miles by sea and land, they enjoyed opportunities for observation and study.

The reader is conducted through Australia, India, China, Japan, Egypt, Palestine, Turkey, and many other lands.

Dr. Clark was one of the last Americans, to travel through China and Japan before the war between these countries was begun. In this volume he gives the latest insight into the daily life of a Chinaman in his own country; his favorite food and odd dishes; opium fiends and their ways; the singular rites witnessed in the temples; the public execution of criminals; Chinese farms and farming; the seamy side of Chinese life, Japanese acrobats and their wonderful performances; Japanese life, queer customs, art, wonderful skill, etc., the ghats of India, where the bodies of the dead are consumed on hugh piles of wood (a ceremony Dr. Clark witnessed); the Towers of Silence where the dead are wonderful native jugglers, snake charmers, and fakirs—these are but a few of hundreds of interesting topics presented.

Their route led across the land where the Israelites made bricks without straw, and along the highways where once rolled the chariots of the Pharaohs. The story of the discovery of the mummy of the Pharaoh who oppressed the children of Israel, is wonderfully interesting. It was found among those of forty other mummies of kings, queens, and princes in the royal mortuary chamber in the Theban Hills, and the identification of Pharaoh is complete. Illustrations from photographs show where the mummy was found, and others give full-length, profile, and front views of this ancient king who was contemporary with Moses and reigned in Bible times, thus enabling all to see "just how Pharaoh looked."

A journey was made of hundreds of miles in an old spring wagon across Turkey and Armenia, through an unknown country, infested by robbers and hostile natives, the scene of the late horrible massacres of Armenians by Turks and Khurds. Dr. Clark was the last Christian to travel across these countries before these terrible massacres were perpetrated. The story of this perilous trip is full of interest.

Mrs. Clark draws a vivid picture of life in far-off lands, "As seen through a Woman's Eyes." Her narrative is packed with anecdotes, incidents, and personal experiences. Her story of the long journey in the wagon is highly entertaining, its privations and perils, especially to a woman, being many. She was the only woman in the party, which consisted of herself and seven men.

Dr. Clark is as President of the United Societies of Christian Endeavour, with two and one half million members.

The work is published by Worthington & Co., Hartford, Connecticut.

The total earnings of the North-Western Railway for the seven months ended October 31st have been Rs. 1,61,71,774, being a total decrease for the year 1896 of Rs. 50,12,016.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

MADRAS COTTON.

(Second Sowings Report, 1896.)

The area of sowings under cotton up to the end of September 1896, including the sowings shown in the first report, submitted in August last, amounts to 5,65,400 acres, which falls short of the normal area, and the area of the corresponding period of the previous year by about 14 per cent. This deficiency obtains in almost all districts, except Kistna and Nellore, and is attributed to the generally unfavourable character of the season. The increase in Nellore is small, and though a larger area has been sown in Kistna, the crops are reported to suffer from want of rain.

The condition of the crop is generally good, but needs rain in all districts, especially in the Deccan, in parts of which the crop is beginning to wither.

MADRAS PADDY.

(Sowings Report, 1896.)

The area sown with paddy in the Government villages of this Presidency up to September last amounts to 3,385,000 acres which is about the normal area, but is nearly 5 per cent. less than the area sown in the corresponding period last year.

The districts which show a material falling off as compared with the normal sowings for the period are Vizagapatam, Godavari, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chingleput, South Arcot and all the Central districts, except Coimbatore. This is attributed to the unfavourable character of the season.

There have, however, been considerable increases in Ganjam, owing to the extension of cultivation under the Rushikulya project; in Tanjore, owing to the receipt of early freshes in the Cauvery, though heavy floods caused a decrease in parts of the district; and in Malabar, owing to favourable rainfall.

The standing crop is reported to need rain in many parts, especially in the Northern districts, but it is on the whole in fair condition.

TIL.

Second General Memorandum on the prospects of the Sesamum (Til) crop of the season 1896.

The prospects of the crop generally are not satisfactory, with the exception of Sind. Eeverywhere-else, except in the Central Provinces and Berar, the area sown was substantially less than the average area or that of last year, and the early withdrawal of the monsoon has injured the prospects of the crop on the reduced area. In the two provinces mentioned a larger area was sown, the rain at sowing time having been opportune, but there also the early cessation of the rains has injured prospects which at first were regarded with satisfaction.

The reports from the provinces are summarised below:

The reports from Bombay deal with the early crop and the late sowings up to the 5th October. The area is 889,147 acres, or about 10·5 per cent below that of last year, but 12 per cent above the average of the preceding five years. The rain for the late sowings having been very deficient, it is unlikely that any further sowings will be made, and it is probable that the continued drought will seriously affect the outturn, particularly in the Deccan and parts of Karnatak. In Sind, the area is about 2½ per cent in excess of that of last year and 13 per cent more than the average; the condition of the crop is reported good to fair.

In the Madras Presidency the area sown with the early crop in land held direct from Government was 303,000 acres up to the end of September, being 47 per, cent less than the area of last year and 30 per cent below the average of the preceding five years, the decrease being due to scanty or unseasonable rainfall. The outturn is estimated at 7,102 tons only; it was 15,429 tons in 1895, and 23,196 tons was the average of the five preceding years.

In Berar the area now reported is 96,918 acres, which is 35 per cent greater than last year, but the outturn is estimated at only nine annas. The increased area is due to favourable rain when the sowings were made, but the long break in the weather, if it is not soon interrupted, will greatly injure the prospects of the standing crop.

In the Central Provinces the area placed under this crop is about 641,000 acres, being an increase of 13 per cent over the preceding year. When the first forecast was prepared, the condition of the early sown crop was satisfactory, but the rainfall in August was excessive, and considerable damage was caused. Rain then suddenly ceased and the plants on the higher lands withered, and it was reported on the 12th October that the corp was deteriorating in the northern districts for want of sufficient moisture. The prospects of the later sown crop in the Nagpur country up to the same time left little to be desired. On the whole, the estimates indicate an outturn of only ten annas, but the Director of Land Records and Agriculture thinks that the yield will probably be larger in the northern parts of the Province and at least normal in the Nagpur country and Chhatisgarh.

In the Panjab the area under the crop is estimated to be 156,200 acres, or 8·8 per cent below that stated in the first forecast, 17·5 per cent below the area reported in the final forecast of last year, and 25 per cent below the average area of the last five years; the decrease being entirely due to the scanty rainfall.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the deficient rainfall has resulted in serious damage to the crop, which is reported to be withering in places where irrigation is not possible, though its condition was reported to be (up to 5th October) comparatively good in those districts in wich it is chiefly sown alone. The area is estimated to be 15 per cent less than the average area, and the outturn from 40 to 70 per cent of a full average crop.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The following Circular has been addressed to the shareholders of the Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank by the management:—Gentlemen, your directors have for some time had under consideration the question of extending the Bank's operations, and with this in view have instituted inquiries in various quarters and have obtained valuable information. So far back as in 1890, the Secretary and Treasurer placed before the Board the outlines of a large scheme, and although the time was deemed to be then not ripe for greater developments, a forward policy has ever been kept in sight. Invitations from time to time have been received from influential citizens of important commercial centres, with the result that your directors have now decided to propose and recommend for your acceptance and sanction a far-reaching measure which, it is believed, will raise the Bank from its local position to one of considerable importance in the East. The need for increased Banking facilities is becoming daily more apparent, and the epoch-making position of money clearly points to the present time being opportune to further extention and devolopment of the Commercial Bank, and your directors believe that in their talented and experienced Secretary and Treasurer, together with a trained staff, the material and ability are available to carry out the proposals now submitted for your consideration. The proposal then is to establish branches or agencies at Calcutta, Rangoon, Negapatam, Colombo, Kurrachee, Hyderabad or elsewhere. A glance will show the great commercial chain that these cities, with Madras and Bombay already established, from the links of, where progress and trade-development year by year are so marked, and as your directors have ascertained that a welcome awaits the Bank at the places named, and that profitable business is offering, they have no doubt that in welding these links together the Bank's continued progress and prosperity may fairly be considered as assured.

In order to carry out this important project, it is necessary to increase the capital of the Bank, not only for cash requirements, but in order to claim and ensure, in an unmistakeable manner, the confidence of the public. It is your directors' proposal, therefore, to issue 15 lakhs of fresh capital in the form of ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each, and agreeably with clause 45 of the articles of association to offer them to existing shareholders at Rs. 140 per share, in the proportion of three new shares for every five held in the present or old Capital. Any shares not taken up by present members will be disposed of to the outside public in the ordinary way, and upon terms most beneficial to the Bank. Your directors can only express their confidence as to placing the entire issue amongst friends and supporters, in the event of any members not wishing to increase their holdings in the Bank.

It is proposed to add the premium obtained by the issue of these shares, viz., 6 lakhs at least, to the present Reserve Fund, raising the total therefore to nearly 15 lakhs of rupees, which, with forty lakhs of capital then secured, will give depositors the magnificent security of 55 lakhs of rupees for monies entrusted to the Bank's keeping. It is reasonably considered that this will enable the Bank, while maintaining and even increasing its deposits, to reduce the maximum rate of interest thereon.

Your directors have gone carefully into moderate anticipations, and see no reason to doubt that the increase earning power of the proposed extention at several active trade centres, will enable them to continue the steady dividend which has been paid ever since the second year of the Bank's formation. As concerns the shareholders' interests, your directors propose to determine to make annual additions to the dividend equalising fund, until it reaches a sum of at least 4 lakhs, and that until this figure has been reached, no further additions beyond 15 lakhs shall be made to the reserve fund. If, in the future, as seems probable, the earning power of Banks should tend to a reduction, by reason of the universal appreciation of all stocks and investments, such a reserve as the equalising fund will afford shareholders a handsome nest egg for maintaining a regular and substantial distribution, year by year, over slack periods.

The Secretary was deputed to lay the foregoing scheme before the local directors of the Bombay Branch, and generally to ascertain the views of the market thereupon, as well as those of the most influential of the Bank's supporters in that great City. He begs we will record, which we have great pleasure in doing, the valuable consideration and deliberation that was afforded to his representations by these gentlemen, at two special meetings convened for the purpose. The resolution passed thereat, which is herein enclosed, speaks sufficiently for itself, of the unanimity of opinion held by the Board and its valued coadjutors in this connection.

It only remains therefore to convene the special meeting in terms of the accompanying notice at which your directors will be pleased to meet you, and to afford any particular information that may be desired on the subject. Such a measure as new proposed, if agreed to, should be promptly carried into effect for obvious reason, and if your directors continue to hold the confidence which they have enjoyed so long they ask you to send in your "yes" or "no" promptly in order that, with the views of fellow-shareholders before them, they may, if approving votes prevail, be looking ahead and making arrangements for carrying into effect the resolutions now submitted, which will entail much labour and the consideration of many details.—We have, &c.,

ROBERT G. ORR.

Resolution passed at a special meeting of the Local directors of the Bombay Branch, on Monday, the 7th September 1896, at 5-30 p.m.

"The Local Directors unanimously concur with the Board in regard to the desirability of extending the operations of the Bank by opening branches in other Commercial Centres and increasing the Capital by issue of new ordinary shares to the extent of rupees 15 lakhs for that purpose."

"They consider the movement undoubtedly conducive to the interests of the shareholders and recommended that the shares should not be issued at a lower premium than Rs. 40 per cent., as they are persuaded a better rate can be obtained in the open market for any that present shareholders may not elect to take up.

Sd.) FAZULBHOY VISRAM, SASSOON J. DAVID, GORDUNDAS KHUTTAS, AND N. J. GAMUDIA.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 12.

Gavin, Major, Bengal, the R Lanc Fus, on duty, from England.

NOVEMBER 13.

Evans, Capt, Bengal, 8th B I, on furlough, from Aurangabad.
Verschoyle, Major, Bengal, 1st Corn. L I, on leave, from Lucknow.
Levin, Major, 2nd Infy, H C, on furlough, from Bolarum.
McCausland, Lt, Bo, R Dub Fus, on leave, from Deesa.
Newnham, Lt, 3rd Lanc, H C, on medical certificate, from Aurangabad.

NOVEMBER 14.

Jeffreys, Col, Army Head-Qrs Genl Staff, on leave, from Karachi.
Searle, Lt, 9th Bo I, on leave, from Ahmednagar.
Brown, Capt, Bo, 8th Bo I, from leave, from Matheran.
Neill, Lt, Ms, 2nd R Scots, on medical certificate, from Secunderabad.
Gillespie, 2nd-Lt, Punjab, 3rd R B, on leave, from Rawal Pindi.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 14.

Davie, Lt, Punjab, 3rd Sikhs, on leave, to England.
Bigger, Surg-Major, Punjab, I M S, on leave, to England.
Mein, Lt-Col, Punjab, 6th P I, on duty, to Edwardesabad.
Garstin, Lt-Col, Punjab, 9th B Lancers, on leave, to England.
Jameson, Major, Punjab, 23rd Pioneers, on furlough, to England.
Young, Major, Punjab, Mily Accounts, from leave, to Rawal Pindi.
Salmon, Capt, Punjab, K R Rifles, on leave to England.
Battye, Capt, Punjab, 4th Gurkha Rifles, on leave, to England.
Gillespie, 2nd-Lt, Punjab, 3rd R B, on leave, to England.
Edye, 2nd-Lt, Ms, Unattached List, to join, to Poona.
Saunders, Major, Bo, R A, to rejoin, to Ahmednagar.
Kinsman, 2nd-Lt, Bo, R A, to join, to Ahmednagar.
Jeffreys, Col, Army, Head-Qrs Genl Staff, on leave, to England.
Butler, 2nd-Lt, Bo, 2nd K O York, L I, from leave, to Nusserabad.
Brown, Capt, Bo, 8th Bo I, from leave, to Baroda.
Verschoyle, Major, Bengal, 1st Corn. L I, on leave, to England.
Marriott Lt, Bengal, I S Corps, on furlough, to England.
Clarke, Lt, Bengal, R I Fus, from leave, to Meerut.
Ricardo, Lt, Bengal, R I Fus, from leave, to Meerut.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 16th November, 1896.

1. Orderly Officer for the week, Lieut. Barrow; next for duty, Lieut. Robertson.

No. 1 Company.

2. Orderly Sergeant for the week, Sergt. Pinder; next for duty, Corpl. Traylen.

3. The following drills will take place this week—

Fort Head-quarters.

Tuesday and Thursday—Gun drill at 8-45 p.m.

4. Leave of absence for 8 months from th is date has been granted to Gr. G. Price.

No. 2 Company.

5. Orderly Sergt. for the week, Sergt. Zurhorst; next for duty, Sergt. H. O. Coates.

6. The following drills will take place this week—

Byculla Head-quarters.

Tuesday and Thursday—Gun drill at 8-30 p.m.

By Order,
A. J. PELLE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 16th November, 1896.

1. The Drills, &c., for the week will be as follows:—

(1) Combined Company Drill and Recruits Drill.—To-day (Monday) the 16th instant at 5-15 p.m. on the ground in rear of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, opposite Head-quarters.

(2) Byculla School.—At 4-30 p.m. to-day (Monday) the 16th instant and Thursday the 19th instant.

(3) Cathedral High School.—At 3-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 17th instant and Thursday the 19th instant.

(4) Byculla Scottish School.—At 3-30 p.m. on Friday the 20th instant.

(5) John Connon School.—At 3-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 18th instant.

(6) St. Mary's College.—At 4-15 p.m. on Tuesday the 17th instant and at 7-15 p.m. on Thursday the 19th instant.

(7) St. Peter's School, Mazagon.—At 4 p.m. on Tuesday the 17th instant and Friday the 20th instant.

(8) Indo British Institution.—At 4-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 18th instant.

(9) There will be drill for "F" Company at St. Mary's College, Nesbit Road at 5-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 17th instant and at 8-30 p.m. on Friday the 20th instant.

BATTALION PARADE.

(10) Gymkhana end of the parade ground.—At 4-45 p.m. on Saturday the 21st instant for Commanding Officer's parade.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Squadron will parade at the Riding School on Tuesday the 17th instant at 7 a.m. Plain clothes. All members are invited to attend.

2. The squadron will parade at Church Gate Station on Thursday the 19th instant at 6-15 a.m.

Dress.—Drill order, viz., khaki, white helmets and jack boots.

By Order.
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, November 11.)

Mr E Lister, I C S, is granted special leave for six months, under article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 8th Sept 1896.

Mr G Gordon, Dist and Sessions Judge, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Additional Dist and Sessions Judge of Dacca, Jessor with Khulna, Backergunge, and Mymensingh, on being relieved of his present appointment as Offig Dist and Sessions Judge of Backergunge.

Mr H E Ransom, Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, is appointed to act, until further order, as Magte and Collr of Faridpur, on being relieved of his present appointment as Offig Additional Dist and Sessions Judge of Dacca, Jessore with Khulna, Backergunge, and Mymensingh by Mr G Gordon.

Mr F C French is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magtes and Depy Collrs, and is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of Midnapore, on being relieved of his present appointment as Offig Magte and Collr of Faridpur by Mr H E Ransom.

Mr G E Manisty, Magte and Collr, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Magte and C llr of Bankura on being relieved of his recent appointment as Offig Commer of Excise, Bengal.

Mr F W Duke, Magte and Collr, on furlough, is appointed to act as Magte and Collr of Dinajpur, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr H F T Maguire, or until further orders.

Mr E P Chapman, Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Saran District.

Mr C Fisher is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Jt. Magtes and Depy Collrs, and is posted to the head-quarters station of the Dist of Burdwan, on being relieved of his present appointment as Offg Magte and Collr of that district.

Mr N Bonham Carter is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Jt-Magtes and Depy Collrs, and is posted to the head-quarters stations of the district of Gaya, on being relieved of his present appointment as Offg Magte and Collr of Bankura.

The Rev H B Hyde, is appointed to be Chaplain of Cuttack, with effect from the date on which he joins his appointment.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 14.

FROM LONDON.

India s—34 cases provision, 2 cases medicine, Abdoolally Dadoomia and Co.

Caledonia s—13 cases confectionery, 8 casks biscuits, Budroodin Nazerally; 12 cases confectionery, Eduljee Nusserwanjee. 125 bales newspapers, Edwin Butterworth and Co; 7 cases bicycle, Bombay Cycle Agency; 12 cases chemicals, S Bhimjee; 8 cases soap, 9 cases provision, 17 cases oilmanstore, A H G Hosein.

Oriental s—50 hogsheads ale, Charles Phillimore and Co; 5 cases salt, 35 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 50 drums linseed oil, Kurma and Kajiji; 8 cases ham, 21 cases cheese, 1 case bacon, Eduljee Bezonjee; 8 cases varnish, 30 drums turpentine, A Shurfally and Co; 30 cases provision, Tokarsi Methoo; 6 cases varnish, A H Tyebjee; 12 bales newspapers, M Tayebjee; 130 boxes candles, Jackeria Essa.

Deepdale s—55 cases provision, Budroodin Nazerally: 2 cases letter paper, A Esmaljee.

Clydesdale s—15 cases sherry, 3 cases rum, 7 cases port, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Algeria s—10 crates earthenware, Goolam Hoosen Cullian; 20 bags bicarbonate of soda, A H Sodder; 2 casks glassware, S C Peeroo Mahomed; 200 cases chemicals, Adomji Bhimji; 50 cases slates, Fidoolly Hoosenally; 125 cases slates, Ebramjee Dawoodbhoy; 8 crafts earthenware, Mohomed Bharmall; 6 cases cutlery, etc, Hajee Sakoor H Hassum.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

India s—24 cases cheese, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Bhopal s—36 cases playing cards, Hajee Sulleman Habib.

FROM CHARENTE.

Oriental s—35 cases brandy, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee; 70 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Bhopal s—6 cases glassware, Mohomed Ebram and Co; 15 cases glassware, Hajee Abdool Kurrim Hajee Tyeb.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Gordon s—5 cases whisky, Noel and Richards.
Algeria s—80 casks chemicals, Jugmohundas Samaldas.
Arabia s—10 cases cigarettes, Damoder Ruttonsey.
Clan Drummond s—10 cases whisky, Noel and Richards.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Bombay, 2,049 tons, Captain Thos Turner sailed on Saturday last, for Callingapatam, in ballast

The Messageries Maritimes Co's s s Persepolis, 949 tons, Captain Etienne, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, two cabin and 63 deck passengers.

The s s Raventhaler, 1,813 tons, Captain G A Gramburg, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hamburg and Antwerp via Karachi, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade and Co.

The B I S N Co's s s Matiana, 3,412 tons, Captain W W Allen, which arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Calcutta (3rd November) via Colombo, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr A S Dyer, Mr and Mrs M S Lal and a few deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Khandalla, 1,318 tons, Capt W H Jacobs, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, (18th October,) via Coast Ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Green, Mr and Mrs Aviet, and three children, Mr and Mrs Stuart and two children 15 deck, and 48 crew of the ill-fated steamer Taif which lost on the 24th September last off Mauritius.

The B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Y H Douglass Watson, Captain H R Palmer, R A, Mr H McK Mitchell, Mr T J Panachund, Mr J G Hunter, Miss V M Stranack, Lieut T C Cobbe, Lieut A D Greba, Mr G Bailey, Mr Ramchunder Vishnoo, Mr G A DeSouza, and 70 deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Karachi (12th November), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—General Jeffreys, Captain and Mrs Cubitt, Captain Walsh, Lieutenant Forbes, Lieutenant Stoddart, Lieutenant Bradbridge, Lieutenant Herdon, Mr Wissenfeed, Mrs Wallis and child Mr Houghton, Mr Lambert, Mr Ibrahim Ahmed, Mr P Tolaram, Mr Gayatonde, Mr Sorabjee, Hormusjee, Mr and Mrs Spencer and 4 children, Mr Camel Beg, Mr J E Sylvester, Mr Noormahomed, 6 men Sind Volunteers, 9 men Wiltshire Regt, 12 sepoys and 226 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Mikado	2806	Pickering	Hull		Finlay Muir & Co
F	Idzumi Maru	2090	Carnow	Japan	22-11	N J Kaish
H	Avoca	1048	Davidson	Mauritius	16-11	H C Jusub
L	Sabermati	524	Ahmed	Karachi	14-11	Shepherd & Co
M	Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Kurrachee	14-11	Do.
N	Mohammadi	1252	Erickson	R S Ports	14-11	B&P S N Co
O	Den of Airlie	2275	Singer	Havre	26-11	W& A G & Co
P	Orient	1496	Valentine	Liverpool	19-11	Bombay Co
Q	Deepdale	1650	Peek	P Gulf	16-11	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Algeria	2931	Craig	Marseilles	20-11	W& A G & Co
8	M Bacquehem	2650	Costanzo	China	21-11	A Lloyd &Co
11	Kalinadi	84		Daramtar		Shepherd & Co
12	Algeria	2931	Craig	Marseilles	20-11	W & A G & Co
16	Chyebassa	1688	Packmann	Zanzibar	23-11	M Mackay

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

	Courland	1248				Dada Abdoola & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 14·58.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·50 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Dwarka (s)	Tice	Karachi, Nov 12.
	Raventhalar (s)	Gramberg	Hamburg, Sept 28.
15	Khandalla (s)	Jacobs	Calcutta, Oct 18.
	Thames (s)	Nantes	Aden, Nov 10.
	Persepolis (s)	Etienne	Busreh, Nov 5.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Locksley Hall (s)	Collin	Liverpool.
	Mohammudi (s)	Erikson	Jedda, &c.
	Megna (s)	Williams	Persian Gulf.
	Kapurthala (s)	Robertson	Karachi, &c.
	Bombay (s)	Turner	Callingapatam.
	Caledonia (s)	Andrews	London.
15	Dumra (s)	Russell	Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—Steamer Simla, for Persian Gulf.
" Mikado, for Hull via Karachi.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Orient s, 3231, Valentine.	Ganges s, 2111, Crery.
Algeria s, 2931, Craig.	Idzumi Maru s, 1999 Curnon.
Locksley Hall s, 2523, Collins	Courland s, 760, Milne.
Mikado s, 2306, Pickering.	Deepdale s, 1650, Peck.
Den of Airlie s, 2275, Singer.	Bombay, s, 2049, Turner.
Marq Bacquehem s, 2740, Costanzo.	Germania s, 1896, Miller.
Brindisi s, 2266, Weckenden	Afghan s, 1439, Barton (for sale.)
Mazagon s. 3280 Denny	Florida s, 2050, Young.
Peshawur s, 2372.	Mascotte s, 201, Ross
Pekin s, 2134, Jephson.	Vortigern s, 1982, Erskine.
Rosetta s, 2039, Tillard.	Siam s, 1991, Raicich

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

H. M. S. Sphinx, Baker.	R. I. M. S. Clive, Finny
H. M. S. Assaye, Cave.	R. I. M. S. Elphinstone, McArthur.
H. M. S. Brisk, Rich.	
H. M. Hulk Tenasserim Goodridge.	R. I. M. S. Warren Hastings John.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
11	Africa s	Jones	Moulmein, Nov 7.
	Malda s	Nash	Rangoon, Nov 8.
	City of Agra s	Frame	Liverpool, Oct 10.
12	Maharaja s	Morgan	Rangoon, Nov 6.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 11.—Steamer Sumatra.
Nov. 12.—Steamers Ethiopia and Catherine Apcar.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.			
12	Putiala s		Negapatam.
	Huzara s		Rangoon.
	Sirsa s		Singapore.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Orient s—30 bales wool, P Dwarkadas; 20 bales wool, Canjee Khatow; 30 bales wool, M Khubchand.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—5 1-4 cwt ivory, Essa Thawer and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Algeria s—2,480 cwt castorseed and 799 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Den of Airlie s—330 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 55 bales cotton, Oomrs E Spinner and Co; 23 bales hemp, John L Kersten and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Idzumi Maru s—600 bales twist, Tata and Co.
Marq Bacquechem s—200 bales cotton, N J Abraham; 300 bales twist, S V Talati and Co; 1 1-4 cwt fishmaws, F M Chi oy; 1,000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 29 cwt sharkfins, Fazulbhoy Merally Chinoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Idzumi s—400 bales twist, Tata and Co.
Marq Bacquechem s—700 bales twist, N J Abraham; 70½ cwt raisin, 69 cwt kismiss, N Meanee.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 11th November, 1896:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1896-97	16,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1896 to 7th Nov. 1896	11,027,700
Balance to be remitted from 9th Nov. 1896 to 31st March 1897	5,472,300

Sore Throats

"You cannot use a better gargle than CONDY."
Sir Morell Mackenzie, M.D.

"The Throat should be gargled with diluted CONDY."
Sir George Johnson, M.D.

Condy's Fluid

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CAUTION! CAUTION!!

Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.

The Genuine Bottle is like this

Consist on "CONDY'S FLUID."

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BEAUTIFUL HAIR

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RESTORES COLOR,

PROMOTES

Luxuriant Growth,

Keeps the scalp cool, moist, healthy, and free from dandruff. It is the best dressing in the world, and is perfectly harmless. Those desiring to retain the youthful appearance of the hair to an advanced period of life should use

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Gold Medals at the World's Great Expositions.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.

General Agents H. E. BODE & SONS, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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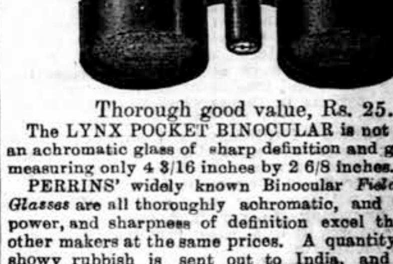
POCKET FIELD GLASSES.



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The LYNX POCKET BINOCULAR is not a toy but an achromatic glass of sharp definition and good power measuring only 4 3/16 inches by 2 6/8 inches.

PERRINS' widely known Binocular *Field & Race Glasses* are all thoroughly achromatic, and for finish power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same prices. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but a really good achromatic glass is an altogether different thing.

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"Reviving Sweets repair the mind's decay."—*Pope.*

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"Grand flavour, delicate aroma.

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½ lb. Packets. (Yellow Wrappers.)

CHOCOLATE WAFERS.

Large and Small Boxes. A delicious eating Chocolate.

CHOCOLATE HORSESHOES (Registered) A superior eating Chocolate in handsome horseshoe boxes.

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The most tasteful Dessert Sweetmeat. Elegant Boxes.

"REVIVISCENT" CHOCOLATE.

Invented and prepared chiefly for use in cases where sugar is considered harmful. Guaranteed without sugar or farinaceous substances. (Vide *Lancet.*)

Agents:—Hind & Davison, Lahore; W. Leslie & Co., Calcutta

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

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"Hunyadi János" has, in my hands given invariably satisfactory results. It is one of the most valuable of curative agents at our disposal."

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"Hunyadi János" is 'the most concentrated of the saline group.' Natural Aperient waters are vastly superior to artificial solutions, however skilfully prepared."

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"Hunyadi János" has established itself as a customary Aperient in all climates. It is remarkably and exceptionally uniform in its composition and free from the defects of other Hungarian Bitter Waters."

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

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NOTICES.

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For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.
Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
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Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

THE BEST
"REFRESHER"
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Per Case of 4 Doz. Qrts. Rs. 22.0
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LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO PURCHASERS OF FIVE CASES AND UPWARDS.

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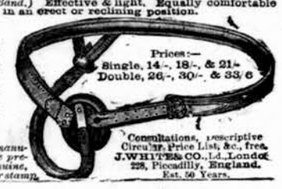
WHITE'S Patent LEVER MOC-MAIN TRUSS
(No Steel in Band.) Effective & light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.



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THE NEW DRUG FOR
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BIRMINGHAM
ENGLAND
WROUGHT IRON
HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST
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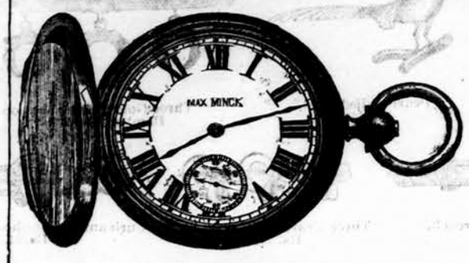

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And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.
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Be to had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES
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GINGER ALE EXTRACT
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This Extract makes a high Class Ginger Ale and imparts an unusually fine Ginger flavour and aroma.
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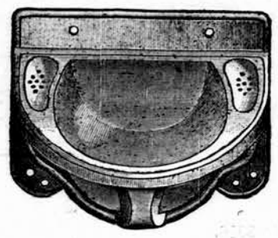

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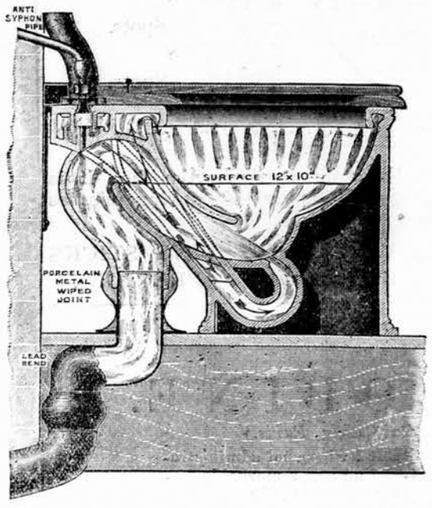

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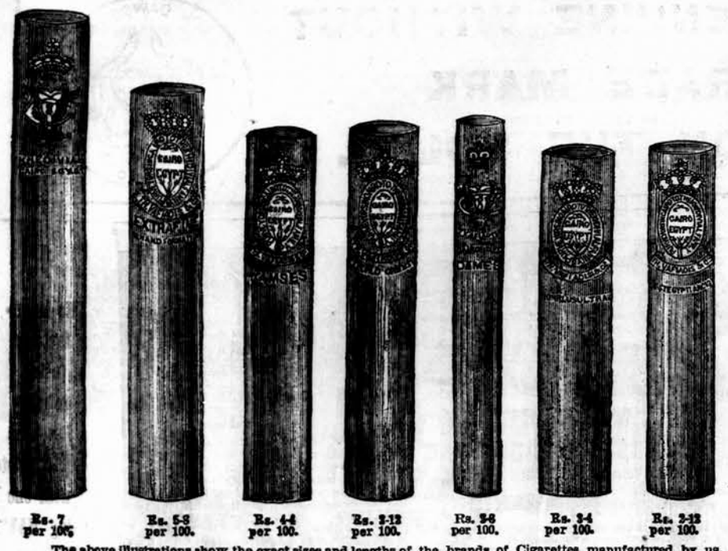

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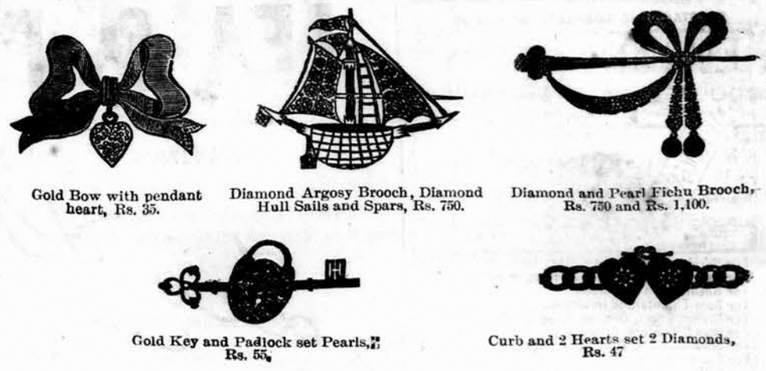

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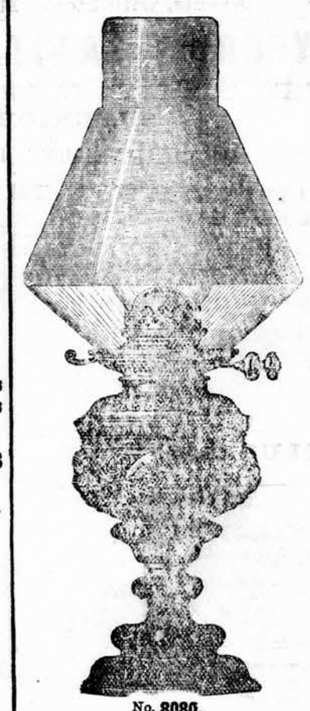

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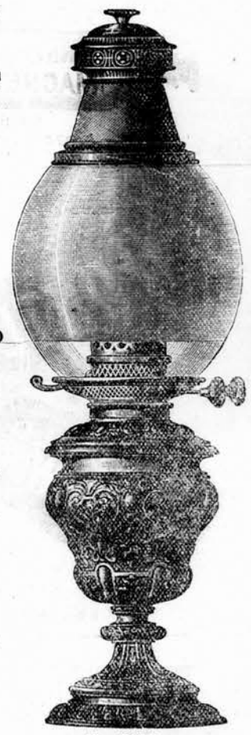

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